THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION | Copyright 1917 By The Christian Science Publishing Society | BOSTON, MASS., THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1917—VOL. IX, NO. 38 | PRICE TWO CENTS

RUSSIA'S NEW PREMIER; WHAT CHANGES MEAN

Indications Are Prince Golitzine's Appointment May Represent Victory for Progressive Elements — Uncertainty Exists

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—There is little information from Russia as to the meaning of the latest of changes in the Government. These changes have followed in rapid succession. M. Trepoff, who has now resigned the premiership and Ministry of Communications, was in office little more than six weeks, succeeding M. Stürmer who had been Premier for nine months, and who fell because of his supposed complicity in secret peace negotiations between unauthorized but influential personages in Russia and Germany. These negotiations proved entirely fruitless in the face of the complete unity of the mass of the Russian people, its Army and most of its political leaders with their allies.

In the absence of further information it is uncertain whether Prince Golitzine's appointment represents a victory for the Progressive elements or not; but such evidence as there is points to this. In the Council of the Empire, recently, when the question of "dark forces" was debated and a strong resolution was passed, he delivered a very courageous and outspoken speech expressing himself dubious as to whether the Trepoff Government could, in fact, pass from words to deeds. He was doubtful, he said, while the system of nominating ministers remained as it was. The demand of the Duma and Progressive elements in Russia, generally, is, of course, for a ministry responsible to the people, or at least working closely and harmoniously with the Zemstvos and municipal councils.

In his speech, Prince Golitzine demanded that M. Trepoff should say whether he had power to carry out his reforms without interference by the "dark forces," by which he meant to include, of course, Gregory Rasputin, assassinated shortly afterwards.

Prince Golitzine had not, he said, the slightest fear of Germany, but there was danger of internal collapse, if political affairs were not adjusted, and he insisted that the only minister who could unite the country would be one who would form a government of men, enjoying the confidence of the country, and free from the interference of "dark forces."

It is difficult to imagine from such utterances that Prince Golitzine will not form a government in line with the Duma's wishes, but the latter has had experience of Progressive expressions being followed by reactionary deeds, and will probably wait until it sees the composition of his ministry.

If the Government contains M. Protopopoff, Minister of Interior, a politician who professed very progressive sentiments until appointed to office and then developed into a pronounced reactionary, finally prohibiting congresses of Zemstvos and municipal councils, the Duma will probably decide that the Golitzine Government is no better than its predecessor.

The resignation of Count Ignatieff, Minister of Public Instruction, and of M. Neratoff, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, who has been appointed member of the Council of Empire, will probably cause regret to the Duma. The former was particularly an honest administrator who worked with great energy and enthusiasm in the cause of education and it is stated his resignation was due to the continuance of M. Protopopoff in office, despite the hostility of the Duma.

M. Neratoff was trained in the Sazonoff school. As to M. Trepoff himself, he appears to have honestly desired to make changes in the direction of the wishes expressed by the Duma, Assembly of Nobles and others for closer contact between the Government and people, but has failed.

The Russian papers display considerable anxiety as to these developments, the new paper Russkaya Volya declaring that in these latest days Russia has suffered much, but we never before realized so vividly that the fatherland was in danger.

BATTLESHIP SUNK IN MEDITERRANEAN

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The British battleship Cornwallis was torpedoed and sunk in the Mediterranean sea on Tuesday, the Admiralty announced today.

The battleship Cornwallis was built in 1901 and displaced 14,000 tons. Of 18,000 horsepower, the vessel could develop a speed of 18 knots an hour. Its complement of men was 750. Its armament consisted of 4 12-inch guns, 12 6-inch guns, 12 12-pounders, 6 3-pounders, 2 Maxims and 4 torpedo tubes.

Denies Shannon Was Sunk

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Admiralty states that there is no truth in the Basler Anzeiger's report (which came from the official press bureau in Berlin) that the English armored cruiser Shannon, 14,600 tons, was sunk at the end of last November by a mine on the south coast of England.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from Bain photograph

Alexander Trepoff

M. DESCHANEL SPEAKS ON THE ALLIES' PROGRAM

Delivery of Belgium and Restitution of Alsace-Lorraine Two First Conditions, He Tells Chamber of Deputies

PARIS, France (Thursday)—"The first two things on the Allied program are delivery of Belgium and restitution of Alsace-Lorraine—these only will compensate for the sacrifices we have made, avenge our losses and assure our children durable peace," M. Deschanel declared today in opening the Chamber of Deputies.

In his address he hinted at what the Allies propose to accomplish before they will hear peace propositions.

BRITISH RAIDS SHOW WEAKNESS IN GERMAN LINES

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—In an interview today, General Maurice drew attention of neutral journalists, including The Christian Science Monitor representative, to the weakness shown in the German lines by British raids. The raid referred to in the communique published today which occurred on Tuesday night in Beaumont-Hamel neighborhood was carried out by only 100 men, led by two subalterns and a captain, yet, in addition to inflicting important losses on the Germans they brought back 140 prisoners. Another raid which occurred last night secured over 150 prisoners.

In these raids, General Maurice said the British were steadily mopping up prisoners and keeping the Germans restless. Apart from raids, of course, there is little doing along the western front in present conditions of mud.

Touching on the question whether the British were putting their full weight in the land fighting in the West, General Maurice showed conclusively that they were undoubtedly doing so. The question, he showed, was not really how many miles were the British holding, but how many Germans were they engaging. The line of battle as shown on the map in General Maurice's room showed the British front as only roughly one fifth of the total line but against approximately 90 miles of the British front as great a body of German troops was concentrated as against 230 miles of the French front, extending from the Swiss frontier to within a short distance of Rheims.

Moreover, the conditons on the British front were exceptionally difficult. Flander mud was so notorious and to this had to be added the Somme country so plowed up by British artillery as to make an advance impossible. From these facts General Maurice claimed it was clear that despite certain criticisms in the American press and elsewhere the British were putting their full weight into the fight.

MAINE GOVERNOR PLEASED WITH EDICT

PORTLAND, Me.—Although the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States declaring constitutional the Webb-Kenyon law which prohibits the shipment of liquor from wet to dry states does not affect Maine at present, yet Governor Milliken was much gratified at it, says a special to the Express-Advertiser from Augusta.

BOLD STROKE IN SPAIN SUCCEEDS; CABINET IS INTACT

Government Now Faces the Difficulties Before the Country With Increased Confidence

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MADRID, Spain (Thursday)—The shortlived crisis is over and the Liberal Government stands intact. The bold stroke of the Premier, Count de Romanones, has succeeded completely and by the consent of all the total result is complete failure of the efforts of the German party, some consequences of which are likely soon to be apparent. There are strong suspicions that the German Ambassador, Prince de Ratibor, has exceeded his privileges and his probable recall is being generally discussed.

After a short consultation with his colleagues, following upon the interview with the King, Count de Romanones announced that, according to the King's desire and the desire also of the leaders of the Conservatives, including Senor Maura, he would remain in office. Thus the Government is immeasurably strengthened, and, following upon the recent plain speaking to Berlin and the refusal to indorse the peace scheme, will be able to approach the existing difficulty which faces the country with greatly increased confidence.

In the Cabinet there are no difficulties. The Premier's colleagues were naturally restive under the violent attacks to which the Government was being subjected by pro-Germans and wished him to take some action. This he decided to do some days ago, and now there is complete satisfaction.

It is reported that the Minister of Finance, Senor Alba, has had differences with his colleagues, but the only trouble has been regarding the date of the reopening of the Cortes which some have desired to postpone until the spring, whereas Senor Alba with an enormous quantity of important work on hand wished the reopening this month. The Premier now announces that the Cortes will reopen on Jan. 29.

An official statement had been issued explaining that the resignation of the Government was the only possible solution to the situation. The Government had delayed, on account of the receipt of President Wilson's note, taking steps already decided upon, not wishing to complicate matters by making an already existing partial crisis a complete crisis.

At the first suitable opportunity the Cabinet submitted the question of confidence to the Crown.

Berlin comment received in Spain is to the effect that they cannot understand how Spain should now suddenly play England's game in repeating stale criticisms against Germany which had long since been disposed of. The Spanish people are appealed to not to support a policy which helps England, which so often has been anti-Spanish.

Meanwhile, the Premier has now got the mandate for which he asked.

"DRY" OFFICER WARNS NEW YORK CENTRAL

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Unless the New York Central Railroad Company issues an order within a week entirely prohibiting the sale of liquor on trains, or restricting it to "wet" territory in which it is lawful, the Anti-Saloon League of New York will ask for the arrest of Alfred H. Smith, president of the road, it was announced here last night by William H. Anderson, State superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, who says he has personally gathered evidence on which to base a complaint against the New York Central.

LITTLE FEAR OF AN INVASION OF SWISS TERRITORY

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Christian Science Monitor representative is informed in reliable quarters that little fear is felt of rumors of a possible German invasion into Switzerland. The Christian Science Monitor informant referred to previous occasions when rumors had been circulated of possible German action, rumors which almost invariably were circulated with the intention of diverting attention from quite different activities on the part of Germany.

Ready for Eventualities

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Thursday)—When interviewed by the Matin, General Wille, commander-in-chief of the Swiss army, referred to the reports of a possible German offensive through Switzerland. The Confederation, he said, was neutral and would defend its neutrality against anyone. We have taken precautions, he added, where it is necessary to do so. The Swiss army is watchful and is ready to make any sacrifice for its honor.

HIGHER PRICES FOR MILK IS THE AIM OF FARMERS

Producers Who Are Forming New England Organization Here Expect to Raise the Cost to the Consumers

At a meeting of about 50 members of the old New England Milk Producers Association at the Quincy House today the association was formally merged with the recently organized New England Milk Producers Association. Reports for the past year were read and accepted, and resolutions were adopted thanking the outgoing officers for their efforts in behalf of the association, and especially their activities in securing the increase in the prices paid the farmers for their milk by the contractors last fall. The final details of organizing the new association were also considered.

Higher prices for their product is one of the objects of the new association, the leaders of which hope to enlist in its ranks all of the milk producers in six states and some in New York, numbering 25,000, with the main purpose of controling the milk supply of the large cities and towns in the northeastern part of the country.

The constitution of the new association was adopted yesterday after considerable debate over various sections, and today the merger of the old association with the new will be accomplished.

The officers of the old association will continue in office until the first annual meeting which will be held on Feb. 22.

The old officers are: President, E. O. Colby of Whitefield, N. H.; Secretary Richard Pattee of Laconia, N. H.,

(Continued on page eleven, column six)

VISIT TO GERMAN MAIN HEADQUARTERS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—The German Chancellor went on Tuesday to main headquarters while Count Czernin left Dresden for Vienna.

A Sofia telegram says M. Jekoff has expressed to King Ferdinand great satisfaction with the result of his recent visit to German headquarters.

The Emperor Karl went to Austrian headquarters on Tuesday and received the Bulgarian Crown Prince, Archdukes Karl Stefan and Karl Albrecht, Count Czernin, Major-General von Cramon, German military plenipotentiary; General Kuk, Military Governor of Lublin; Baron Krobatin, War Minister, and Count Tarnowski, Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to America.

AUSTRIAN PRELATE FORCED TO QUIT ROME

BERLIN, Germany (Thursday)—(via wireless to Sayville)—The Overseas News Agency gives out the following:

"The Prelate Knight von Gerlach, (Mgr. Gerlach), First Acting Private Chamberlain to his Holiness, has been forced to leave Rome and has arrived at Lugano (Switzerland). He was the only German prelate in the Pope's retinue.

"The Entente, through the intermediary of the Italian Government, urgently insisted upon his departure, although he belonged to the personal service of the Holy Father, and the Vatican had to submit to the unprecedented coercion of the Entente."

URUGUAY ELECTION DATE

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—A general election will be held in Uruguay next Sunday. The White, Rivera and Roman Catholic parties have joined forces against the Government party, which has been in office 45 years.

NOTE OF ALLIES ON PEACE MOVE IS RECEIVED

President Wilson to Study Document in Privacy of White House—May Confer With Secretary Lansing Later in Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The reply of the Entente powers to the note of President Wilson was received this morning.

It was at once decoded and was placed on Secretary Lansing's desk at noon.

The President will study the document this afternoon in the privacy of the White House and may consult with Secretary Lansing later today.

It is understood that the text of the note will be available for publication 48 hours after its receipt by the President, but it is not decided yet as to whether it will be given to the press in Paris or Washington.

Great interest is attached to the Entente reply, as it is considered to be the final chapter in the present international correspondence on the subject of peace.

All that is positively known concerning the President's intentions up to the hour of the receipt of the reply, is that he has been hopeful that the position taken by the Entente will make possible a continuance of negotiations.

No Terms Expected

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—A representative of The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau was informed yesterday in authoritative quarters it was unlikely that the note to President Wilson would contain specific Entente peace terms or sensational statements, such as promised by yesterday's papers.

Note From Entente

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Thursday) — M. Briand yesterday received Mr. Sharp, the American Ambassador, and handed him in the name of the Entente countries the reply to President Wilson's note and with it the reply of the Belgian Government expressing its adhesion to the joint reply and at the same time expressing its great gratitude to America for the latter's generosity in helping the Belgian people and its sympathy with the peculiar situation of Belgium forced to go to war owing to the violation of its neutrality.

It is understood the reply will be published tomorrow so as to insure that President Wilson will know its contents before it is published in the press.

Socialist Move to End War

CHICAGO, Ill.—The National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party of America today made a new move to end the war. By cable and wireless messages it was requested that an International Socialist congress be called June 3, 1917, to initiate an immediate and lasting peace. The following message was sent to international headquarters at The Hague: "Convinced that the time is ripe for a revival of the Socialist International on the basis of a concerted working-class movement for an immediate, just and lasting peace, the Socialist Party of the United States requests that an international congress be called June 3, 1917, at The Hague. Unless by March 1 the bureau takes steps to call such a congress, our party will consider itself justified in taking direct initiative."

Turkish Proclamation

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey (Thursday)—A telegram says the Sultan has issued a proclamation to the Army on the Entente's rejection of the peace offer.

GOVERNMENT OF GREECE ACCEPTS ALLIED DEMANDS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ATHENS, Greece (Thursday)—An official announcement states that the Greek Government has definitely accepted the Allied ultimatum. Their reply is already stated as being handed to representatives of the Entente late yesterday afternoon. The reply was prepared at the Crown Council meeting, lasting four hours.

With the removal of the Greek troops according to the Allied demand to the south of the Isthmus of Corinth, which can be held by Entente war vessels, the Entente army in Macedonia is freed from danger to its rear, a danger which the Greek Government has always declared to be non-existent so far as they are concerned.

Couched in Courteous Terms

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ATHENS, Greece (Thursday)—The ultimatum to Greece, it appears, contained assurance that Venizelists' activities would be limited to localities now in the hands of the Allies.

The Greek Government replied by six o'clock last night in courteous terms dealing with all points the Government was prepared to accept.

DECISION ON LEAK INQUIRY UP TO HOUSE

Democratic Majority of Rules Committee to Report Adversely on Investigation—Republican Minority to Make Contest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The whole question of having a thorough "leak" investigation has been thrown into the House by a split in the Rules Committee on strict party lines, the Democratic majority voting to report adversely the Wood resolution, with the statement that "not a particle of evidence has been adduced to support the charges" of a "leak" or profit by governmental officials therefrom.

Action by the House on the whole matter was postponed today until tomorrow as Speaker Clark had to be absent from the city this afternoon.

The acceptance of the majority report, although technically leaving pending the motions before the committee as to reporting Thomas W. Lawson to the house for contempt, would doubtless mean that nothing further would be done about it and that Mr. Lawson would be freed from any punishment, either for his statements to the press that Congress had been "wallowing in Wall Street graft" or for his refusal to give answers to the Rules Committee's demand for names.

Embarrassment of the Democrats on the Rules Committee is certain, whatever the final outcome, for the committee is already in the position of having been forced to choose between apparently being afraid of what Mr. Lawson may say if a thorough investigation is undertaken on his promise to give names in case "a real" investigating committee were appointed to investigate Wall Street, and recommending an investigation to find out whether Mr. Lawson told the truth.

The committee chose the former alternative in spite of evidence this morning by the managing editor of the Wall Street Journal and the Dow, Jones Ticker Service, indicating that "leak" evidence is to be found in Wall Street, if at all.

But Washington rumor has it that there is something under the surface. The name of the congressman, whose name Mr. Lawson refused to mention unless the thorough investigation be undertaken, is on every tongue here and is one which would be especially embarrassing to the Democrats to have

(Continued on page six, column five)

MONITOR INDEX FOR TODAY

Business and Finance.....Pages 12-13
Stock Market Quotations
Enormous Growth of Automobile Trade
Bethlehem Steel's Next Dividend
European Demand for Steel Heavy
Shoe Buyers in Boston
Dividends Declared
Weather Report
Children's Page.....Page 16
Editorials.....Page 18
Fifty Years of Alaska
The Norwegian Budget
General Lyautey's Work in Morocco
Enforcement of the Poll-Tax Levy
The Fascination of Politics
Notes and Comments
European War—
France Hears of Allies' Program.....1
Allies' Reply to Peace Note Received..1
Note Leak Inquiry Investigation.....1
The Rome Conference.....1
British Labor and Food Supply.....2
Entente Urged to Act Against Greece 3
Official War Reports.....6
German Consul Bopp Found Guilty..11
General News—
Farmers Demand Higher Milk Rates From Consumers.....1
Progress of Agriculture in South Africa.....2
Prohibition Sentiment in Southern States.....2
Laws Illinois Women Want Passed..3
State Conference on Evening Schools at Lowell.....4
Liquor Advertising Bill Before Senate. 4
Nebraska's School Lands.....4
Move to Change Boston Gas Scale....5
Harvard Endowment Fund Proposed..5
Melrose May Have Paving Referendum.....5
State Police Commissioner Plan for Massachusetts.....5
Motor Vehicle Regulation.....7
Conscription Urged for Canada.....9
News of the Water Front.....11
The Real Estate Market.....11
Illustrations—
Alexander Trepoff.....1
Manuscript Letter by David Lloyd George.....3
Banyan Tree in India.....16
Temple of Ægina, Greece.....17
Literature.....Page 8
Booker Washington and His Work
Britain's Problems of Commonwealth
Brander Matthews on the Theater
A Literary Causerie
English, Swiss and American Notes
Music.....Page 11
Choral Music Society's Concert
Politics: National—
Political Situation in Spain.....1
Russia's New Premier.....1
"Dry" Sentiment in House Shows Gains.....4
The Spanish Cortes.....14
Politics: Local—
Many Massachusetts Legislative Bills 7
Special Articles—
By Other Editors.....9
People in the News.....9
Sporting.....Page 10
Amateur Hockey League
Basketball at Nebraska University
Dartmouth Sends Resignation
The Home Forum.....Page 17
"Held in Thy Law, I Stand"
In Harriet Hosmer's Studio

ENGLAND HEARS OF THE ENTENTE PEACE ATTITUDE

Mr. Lloyd George Tells Great Gathering at Guildhall That a Real Peace Is the Only Settlement Possible for Allies

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Scenes of tumultuous enthusiasm were witnessed today, not only in the historic Guildhall itself but in all the streets adjoining, on the occasion of the meeting convened to launch what is everywhere described as the "victory loan." Ministers as they arrived at the Guildhall were accorded a tumultuous reception from the thousands who jammed the streets and seized eagerly upon every vantage point. The Guildhall was filled to its utmost capacity, and the appearance of Mr. Lloyd George on the platform was a signal for an outburst of cheering rarely heard even on such occasions.

Mr. Lloyd George was accompanied by another former Chancellor of the Exchequer in the person of Reginald McKenna, and by the present Chancellor, Mr. Bonar Law.

It was the Prime Minister's first public pronouncement, since his great speech in the House of Commons in which he rejected Germany's peace proposals and outlined the aims and purposes of his new ministry, and his statement had been eagerly looked forward to. With characteristic directness he went straight to the heart of the matter and placed the whole question just where Allied sentiment most surely places it. "We did not reject peace terms," he declared bluntly amidst cheers. "No terms were offered. We were only offered a trap baited with fine words."

Speaking further on the queston of peace, Mr. Lloyd George said:

"We all want peace, but it must be a real peace. War is preferable to Prussian domination of Europe.

"The best security for peace of the future will come when nations are banded together to punish the first peace breaker.

"The Kaiser told his people the Allies rejected peace, so as to drug those he couldn't dragoon.

"The Prussian menace is a running mortgage detracting from our national security. It will be cleared off forever at a better rate of interest.

"The Allies have made that clear in their reply to Germany and clearer still in their reply to the United States."

Referring to the conference of the Entente nations at Rome recently, the Prime Minister said:

"All the Allies felt that if victory was difficult, a defeat was impossible. Arrangements were made there to deal with the whole situation."

Regarding the loan, for which the meeting was called, Mr. Lloyd George said:

"A successful loan will help shorten the war, will save lives and will save the British Empire and Europe's civilization.

"The grim resolution reached at the Rome conference was to rid the world of unspeakable despotism.

"With proper support our gallant armies will cleave the road to victory during 1917."

The Prime Minister cited the new war loan offered by England as an attractive investment which "demonstrated the Nation's continued resolve to prosecute the war."

The terms of the "victory loan" were outlined by Mr. Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer. The loan will be at 5 per cent, issued at 95, and for a term of 30 years with bonds optionally redeemable at the end of 12 years.

Mr. Bonar Law explained also an optionary loan offer at four per cent which would be free of tax. This would be issued at par.

Great Interest Aroused

Attention of United Kingdom Focussed on Guildhall Meeting

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Regarding the Rome conference there is little to add to the details already cabled or to the developments reported in yesterday's cable regarding the Guildhall meeting. Members of that conference have made it quite clear that one decision reached was to maintain absolute reserve on the character of its decisions.

M. Briand has stated that during their discussions on various questions they arrived at perfect agreement and decided to coordinate still more their plans and efforts. That was the object of the conference, which had been achieved. These prompt decisions are expected to be followed by equally prompt action and in a short editorial today The Times says the conference will prove to be the turning point of the war.

More than one vital decision was reached with that completeness of harmony only possible for statesmen who have all facts before them and are singleminded in their determination to set the cause of all above the national interests of each. It indicates that on the momentous decisions

(Continued on page six, column three)

PROGRESS OF AGRICULTURE IN SOUTH AFRICA

Primitive Methods Replaced by Self-Binder and Up-to-Date Threshing Machine — Cape Fruit Sold in U. S. Markets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Ill. — Theo G. W. Reinecke of the School of Agriculture, Potchefstroom, Transvaal, South Africa, now at the University of Illinois, College of Agriculture, Champaign, Ill., in an outline of the progress of agriculture in South Africa, prepared for The Christian Science Monitor, says:

"The Union of South Africa is a territory covering 473,000 square miles. It is a self-governing British dominion exactly analagous to Canada, Australia and New Zealand, made up of four provinces—the Transvaal, the Free State, Natal and the Cape Province. The last named consists of the old Cape Colony and British Bechuanaland.

"The rainfall throughout South Africa varies considerably from the West to the East Coast. There is a gradual increase in the precipitation, from five to ten inches in the extreme west, through 18 to 30 inches in the middle territories, to 50 inches on the East Coast. In the southern and southwestern districts of the Cape Province the rain falls during the winter months, April to September; the summer months, October to March, being comparatively dry. In the Transvaal, Free State and Natal, the eastern and midland districts of the Cape Province, the seasons of rainfall are exactly reversed.

"Agriculture has been one of the main industries in South Africa since the earliest time. Australia made her first importations of merino sheep from the Cape Colony. The British army in India about the '60s looked to South Africa for her supply of cavalry horses. Although the type of Cape horse or Boer horse famous then as a cavalry remount was almost stamped out by the Anglo-Boer War, the rolling plains of the Free State and the high veldt of the Transvaal still produce a similar type of horse, except that he has more English thoroughbred than Arab blood in him now. The writer, from his experience in the recent South African campaigns, can testify to the fact that the Boer horse is still unequaled at home as a cavalry remount—and as a bucker!

"The country back of Cape Town for a radius of a hundred miles or so is the oldest, agriculturally, within the history of the white man. This area, called the Western Province of the Cape, has been devoted to mixed farming and the growing of wheat since the days of the first Dutch settlers in 1652. The wine industry, which is confined to this part of the Union, dates back to 1653, when the vine was introduced from Germany. The French Huguenots, from whom so many of the Dutch South Africans are descended, arrived from southern France in 1685. They brought with them training in the business. There was a marked deterioration in the product during the closing years of the last century, and the beginning of the present one.

"Primitive methods of sowing, harvesting and threshing the wheat crop were in vogue up to 16 or 17 years ago. The cutting of the crop by 'spans' of native boys (gangs of Negroes) was a universal custom, and the writer has himself assisted in the primitive method of threshing wheat by driving a troop of 30 or 40 horses over layers of wheat straw spread out over a circular threshing floor. The farmers were then dependent on the prevailing afternoon breeze from the west for the winnowing of their grain.

"These methods have been replaced by the self-binder and the modern threshing machine. The old system of sowing the wheat by hand, and the custom of leaving the land to lie idle for five years, after five years of continuous wheat growing, are rapidly being succeeded by the use of the wheat drill, and the application of artificial fertilizers in conjunction with barnyard dressing. Above all, farmers are beginning to realize the value of a system of crop rotation and the advantages of green fertilizers.

"Just prior to the Boer War farmers began to lay out orchards of improved varieties of peaches, pears and Japanese plums. The fruit industry developed rapidly after the war, due in large measure to the good work of California trained men in the employ of the Rhodes Fruit Farms Company. The activities of this company, then full of the energy of Cecil Rhodes himself, created a market for the Cape fruit in London. The export trade of fruit, both citrus and stone, is today perhaps the best organized of any of the Union's overseas export trades. The products coming to the Northern Hemisphere, out of season, command high prices. Cape fruit can be bought in the New York and Chicago markets. The South African fruit industry promises a great expansion in the coming years.

"Certain parts of the Midlands and the whole of the Northwestern districts of the Cape Province constitute the arid portions of the Union of South Africa. This arid tract, called the 'Karroo', is essentially devoted to pastoral pursuits. Here the wild ostrich still roams, and herds of springbok and other antelope are common. The country is but sparsely grassed. It supports the growth of a variety of nutritious shrubs, however, such as the 'brakbosch' (salt bush), 'ganna', 'bibo' and others, on which sheep not only subsist but fatten in a wonderful way. Most of the farms are from 10,000 to 20,000 acres in extent, and private owned ranges of 40,000 acres are not uncommon. The flocks of sheep belonging to one man would usually amount to from 1000 to 5000 head, in addition to his horses, cattle and ostriches. Wherever men have succeeded in exploiting the underground water supply or storing water, for the growing of alfalfa, the prosperity with ostrich and sheep farming has been phenomenal. As many as nine cuttings of alfalfa per annum have been obtained from some of these 'Karroo' soils under irrigation, with a maximum yield per cutting of two tons of hay per acre.

"Certain districts of the North West Cape are now producing large quantities of wheat. The work of the South African Milling Company on its estates near Calvinia may be cited. The Zak River, which overflows into this district annually, is made to cover the company's land. The ground is laid out somewhat on the scheme of the rice fields of California. Levees or low walls are thrown up every 200 to 800 yards, and the bottom of these shallow reservoirs are covered with water to a depth of six or eight inches, the excess water being drawn off at the highest point to fill up another of these checks. As soon as the water charged with its rich silt has soaked away, the land is plowed, worked up to a fine tilth, and then sown to wheat. Under this system, a 30-fold return of grain is common, even without any further irrigation. The South African Milling Company has been raising average annual crops of 200,000 bushels of wheat, and is extending the scope of its operations."

UNITED STATES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE MEETS

Annual Gathering to Consider Reforms Advocated by Local Branches in Large Cities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A number of important subjects will come before the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States at Washington from Jan. 31 to Feb. 2.

The Philadelphia Board of Trade asks for a referendum on the subject of Government ownership of public utilities. The Cleveland Chamber of Commerce urges action which will facilitate the negotiation of a commercial treaty between this country and Russia to enable American manufacturers to introduce their goods into Russia under the most favorable terms which it is possible to obtain. The chamber also asks the National Chamber to consider its proposal that the new Tariff Commission shall contain not only tariff experts, but also a representative of business men of practical experience in foreign trade, a representative of the banking interests engaged in foreign trade, and one or more representatives of diplomatic experience, the entire commission to be practically nonpartisan.

The Minneapolis Chamber asks for the consideration of a resolution declaring that no bill of lading shall contain any clause, sentence or word that will in any sense limit or minimize the liability of common carriers.

The Chamber of Commerce of Jamestown submits a proposal increasing the salaries of the members of the Federal Tariff Commission, which were fixed by Congress at $7500 a year.

The Philadelphia Bourse proposes that Congress shall provide for the compilation of official information concerning the movement of merchandise upon our inland and coastal waters, in order that the useless expenditures of no value to commerce may be prevented.

The National Chamber will also consider the report made by its Committee on Daylight Saving. The committee recommends that all clocks be set forward permanently, but if this is not deemed advisable, that clocks be advanced for one hour from April 1 to Nov. 30 of each year.

RUSSIAN VIEW OF TRADE WITH JAPAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKIO, Japan—In the Shin Nippon, a Russian writer gives the Russian view of trade between that country and Japan. Indirectly showing how an improvement could be effected, the Russian writer declares that the disappointment of the Russians is not solely a result of the activity of Jewish agents, but is caused by Japanese traders willingly accepting orders from buyers at low prices and accepting inferior goods. He says that the Japanese merchants, and not these agents, should be held responsible for inferior goods forwarded to Russia.

The Japanese merchants, he continues, have more capital and are better established in trade than any small Jewish traders now staying at Osaka. The Japanese themselves should therefore accept responsibility for the inferior products sold to Russia through the Jewish agents in question. The writer regrets that Japanese merchants doing an extensive business should sacrifice their best interests by sending out articles of an inferior grade.

FOOD SUPPLY TO BE DISCUSSED AT DINNER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—At a dinner to be given by George W. Perkins at the Biltmore tonight in honor of Mayor Mitchel and Governor Whitman, the food supply situation in the northeastern seaboard states will be considered.

Among those present will be Governor-elect Walter Edge of New Jersey, food investigation committees of Massachusetts, Vermont and Rhode Island, Governor Whitman's Market Commission, the executive committee of the Mayor's Food Supply Committee and the Wicks Legislative Committee.

PROHIBITION SURELY ON WAY SAY EDITORS

Leading Southern Newspapers All Voice "Dry" Sentiment —"Temperance Desires of Organized Business"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—The more responsible newspapers of the South are, of course, practically at one in their condemnation of the liquor traffic, and outside of New Orleans, La., and Jacksonville, Fla., there is hardly a southern city of importance whose whole press is not on record as opposed to liquor. The developments in Congress in connection with the prohibition amendment to the United States Constitution have brought forth from the southern press the practically unanimous opinion that liquor is doomed. The following comment from Josephus Daniels' paper, the News and Observer of Raleigh, N. C., may be said to be typical of southern newspaper opinion:

"The movement for National prohibition is gaining momentum more quickly than its most ardent champions had hoped for. The country was hardly prepared for the news that the House Judiciary Committee had reported favorably a bill providing for the submission of a constitutional amendment banishing liquor.

"For one reason or another the people of the country are waking up to the economic folly of licensing a trade which saps the life of the people. Perhaps one of the most powerful incentives to the formation of this rapidly developing public opinion has been the attitude of the belligerent nations. Those countries in the throes of a struggle that demanded that they put forth their best efforts found that they could not do so without limiting to the lowest possible minimum the use of strong drink. The conclusion was immediately formed in this country that if a country at war could not reach the maximum of its efficiency without barring liquor the same thing is true of a nation at peace.

"The outspoken position of public men in favor of the proposed change in the national organic law also has been a force for the growth of the sentiment for national prohibition. Mr. Bryan's emphatic stand for banishing alcohol has been a tremendous influence.

"The rapid increase in the number of states and smaller units of government in adopting prohibition also has had a part in developing the conviction that national prohibition is desirable. It is impossible to keep back a real reform when once the hard-headed American voter sees where it is needed for the best interests of his country."

In a later editorial, Mr. Daniels' paper recounts the benefits brought to North Carolina by prohibition, and damages one of liquor's favorite arguments as follows:

"The favorite argument of the advocates of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, of the men who believe in the saloons, is that when the sale of intoxicants is forbidden by law that there is a great decrease in business. It is set out before the people of the State in which prohibition is urged that if there is no liquor sold in the towns and cities that there will be a big loss of trade.

"There have been people in the past who have been caught by such flimsy, silly stuff, but happily such a class is becoming extinct, and there is being seen the practical application of the law and the results which follow when prohibition prevails in a state. The figures of the banks, the volume of business done in the various communities of "dry" states, show the truth of the declaration that prohibition helps business.

"Since North Carolina entered the column of prohibition states there has come to the people here many inquiries concerning how prohibition worked, if business was hurt or helped, it being the desire of people in other places where prohibition was proposed to get at the facts of the effect on trade produced by prohibition. And the word has gone back that prohibition is helping North Carolina, that the State is growing far more prosperous because it has prohibition.

"Business has been increased in North Carolina by reason of prohibition. And crime has been decreased. These are two results which follow on prohibition, and both of these things mean for a better State. In those states where prohibition fights are being made the people will find that it will prove a benefit if liquor is cast out. That has been demonstrated in North Carolina, and it will be proved true in all parts of the country. The antiprohibition folks are fronting a day when there will be no liquor sold or manufactured within the law in this country, and that will be a great day for the people of the United States."

The State of Columbia, S. C., whose opinions may be said to be representative of the most thoughtful section of the southern press, points to the stupidity of the course the liquor interests are pursuing in this section. Says the State:

"Advice offered to the liquor interests is usually wasted, but one cannot refrain from saying that in this time of their accumulating dangers they would at least allay the bitterness and energy of attack leveled at them if they would apply themselves to holding the territory that is still their own without striving to bring the laws of dry territory into disrepute.

"For example, they see no warning in the bill introduced in Congress to exclude liquor advertisements from the mails. On the other hand, they proceed to load the mails with posters and circulars which disgust even those citizens who buy and drink liquors. The liquor houses in Florida, Tennessee and Maryland are flooding this State with price lists of whiskeys and wines as though they were convinced that at most they will have only a few more months in which to conduct their business and get rich off South Carolinians. They are exerting themselves to the uttermost to make the gallon a month law offensive and to encourage the prohibitionists in their intention to reduce the amount of monthly importations by an individual to a quart.

"One reason that the prohibitionists are gaining everywhere is that the liquor business is steadily committing suicide. It never, never lets an opportunity escape to make itself nauseating. Not in the United States has any other great business been conducted with such consistent stupidity. The minority of sensible wine and whiskey merchants are without influence in impressing the country.

"In the states dominated by great cities and in two or three others where the manufacture of wines, whiskeys and beer constitutes an industry of first rank the opposition to prohibition is strong. It is possible that by concentrating attention upon them they might be held against the prohibition onset and in the event of the concentration the people of the prohibition states would not concern themselves with their neighbors. Were the whiskey men in Congress discreet they would support, not oppose, exclusion of liquor advertisements from the mails. So long as Jacksonville, Fla., shall be a point from which the setting at naught of the laws of South Carolina is engineered, sentiment in favor of Federal interference with the liquor traffic in South Carolina will increase."

The Commercial-Appeal of Memphis, Tenn., a newspaper of much influence in Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas, says, under the heading "The End of Liquor":

"There will be no whisky or beer sold in the United States within six years, if the present rate of progress toward teetotalism keeps up. The only thing that will retard the abolition of liquor will be the prohibitionists themselves. If they permit their enthusiasm to be turned into fanaticism they will hurt their own cause. If the prohibitionist forces keep sane, the temperance people will do the rest.

"The sale of liquor will be quickly abolished in the District of Columbia. The only opposition will be through parliamentary maneuvering. The constitutional prohibition amendment will be submitted, and in six years we believe that a majority of the states necessary will declare for it.

"The metropolitan press of New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago are past as much in the dark about prohibition as they were about the result of the presidential election at 10 o'clock on the night following that event. Prohibition is coming because it is an expression of the temperance desires of organized business, of organized labor and of all the professions."

ITALY'S WATER POWER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—A review accompanied by statistical tables of the water power available in Italy for the generation of electrical force has been issued by the Ministry of Agriculture. The importance of the full utilization of this "white coal," as it has come to be called, has been brought home to the nation at large by the enormously increased cost of fuel, owing to the difficulties of maritime transports. For the last 30 years data as to the hydraulic force available in Italy have been collected methodically, but not all the watercourses have yet been studied from source to mouth, although the work has reached its thirty-eighth volume. Special attention has been paid in this study to the condition of the various rivers and torrents in time of drought. Some of the largest rivers of Italy, such as the Po, Ticino, Mincio, Adige, Arno, Tiber, Garigliano and Volturno, are of considerably less importance than the actual body of water would promise, owing to the very level course of the lower stretches and the height of the banks above low-water mark. The average driving power has been estimated at 123,200 horsepower for the watercourses along the Ligurian coast, 926,900 horsepower for the rivers flowing into the Tyrrhenian Sea, the rivers flowing into the Ionian Sea, 45,000 horsepower for the Sicilian watercourses, 195,500 horsepower for 553,100 horsepower for those flowing into the Adriatic and 320,000 horsepower for the southern tributaries of the Po, making a total of 2,163,700 horsepower. The tributaries flowing into the left bank of the Po have not yet been accurately studied, but the driving force obtainable from them is roughly estimated at 774,000 horsepower and 2,052,000 horsepower is attributed to the remainder of the unstudied watercourses, bringing the grand total up to approximately 5,000,000 horsepower.

SMITHFIELD CATTLE SHOW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Smithfield Club recently held its one hundred seventeenth annual exhibition of cattle at the Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington. The total number of entries was in spite of the difficulties facing agriculture as a result of the war, as many as 712. This was 80 below the aggregate for 1915. His Majesty the King was the largest exhibitor with 36 entries and he secured his own challenge cup for the best beast in the show bred by the exhibitor, four medals for the best Hereford, shorthorn, Highland and Dexter cattle, seven first prizes for cattle and one for pigs, and two third prizes for cattle and one for pigs. The championship of the show was won by J. J. Cradlan of Gloucester with a specimen of the Aberdeen Angus class, Neraska.

BRITISH LABOR FAVORS ACTION ON FOOD SUPPLY

Conference of Workers' Organizations in London Urges Further Measures to Meet Food and Other Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—A conference of 860 delegates from trade unions, cooperative societies, and other labor organizations, was held recently at the Central Hall, Westminster, to discuss "The War and Food Prices," Mr. G. J. Wardle presiding. The chairman described it as unfortunate that that conference had coincided with a political crisis of the first magnitude, and that they found themselves confronted with a position in which there was no Government to appeal to—no authority to whom they could make their representations. The problem they had to consider was inseparably associated with the supremely important question of bringing the war to a successful conclusion. The issues were too great, and the occasion was too serious to be confused with party talk. It was, however, permissible to say that whoever might have overlooked the importance of this question of food prices, at any rate the Labor Party had never done so. So early as Aug. 5, 1914—the day after the war began—the Labor Party, through its secretary, called a conference, and they had since persistently and consistently acted in the "spirit of the resolution then adopted." Their complaint now was that the steps taken by the Government had been belated. There was little evidence in Government circles yet that they were sufficiently seized of the importance of vigorous and prompt action to secure a sufficient and adequate supply of food, at prices within the reach of a majority of the population. They asked for a conservative policy, not a policy of drift.

Mr. Clynes, M. P., moved the following resolution: This conference, representative of national labor, organized on both its wage-earning and consuming sides, declares that whilst regretting the long delay of the Government in taking action to prevent food prices rising, as they have steadily done during the past two years, it welcomes the steps that have now been taken, but is of opinion that they are inadequate, and that no policy will give public confidence unless it includes:

(a) The purchase of all imported essential foodstuffs by the Government;

(b) The commandeering or controlling of home products, such as meat, wheat, oats, barley, potatoes and milk;

(c) The commandeering of ships and the controlling of freights and freight rates;

(d) The placing on the retail markets of all supplies so obtained and controlled at prices which will secure the full benefit of Government action to the consumer;

(e) The organization and supervision of production so as to use home resources to the utmost, especially as regards agriculture, which, in the opinion of the conference, can be dealt with most effectively by fixing a guaranteed price to the producer on condition that satisfactory minimum rates of wages are also paid.

Further, in the opinion of the conference, the supply of coal and other necessaries of life should be dealt with by the Government on lines similar to those indicated above.

Mr. Crooks, Darlington Cooperative Society, declared that within walking distance of his town there were thousands of acres of the most fertile soil, which had been laid away for 40 years for foxes, pheasants and partridges.

Mr. T. E. Naylor, London Society of Compositors, moved, and it was agreed, to omit the words "give public confidence" from the first paragraph of the resolution and to substitute "be acceptable to organized labor."

Mrs. Barton, Sheffield, of the Women's Cooperative Guild, moved to add after Clause "b": (Censor) this conference calls on the Government to introduce immediately a bill making it compulsory on municipalities to provide dinners and milk for mothers and young children, half the cost to be paid from the National Exchequer.

This was approved. On the motion of the London Society of Compositors it was decided that a new clause should follow "d" as follows:

The proportional regulation, on a family basis, of the sale of any foodstuffs in which there is a shortage of supplies.

In place of paragraph "e" Mr. Straker, Miners Federation, moved to insert the following after the words "the organization and supervision of production":

To take into their own hands at least 4,000,000 acres of the land at present abandoned to grass or fallow, including any suitable land now kept as private parks, and to secure sufficient labor and machinery to cultivate, sow and gather in the harvest from such land.

To empower all local authorities to utilize every acre of available land within their areas that is now lying idle and take over other land where required for spade cultivation for potatoes and other vegetables, and to call upon them to make such arrangements as they can for getting as large a proportion as possible under cultivation.

To advance capital to local authorities, also to cooperative societies, to enable them to bring additional land into arable cultivation.

Mr. H. M. Hyndman, who supported this, said while there were 4,000,000 acres requiring to be cultivated, the Board of Agriculture had the impertinence to propose plowing up the commons of the people. The commons that ought to be plowed up were at Westminster. The Board of Agriculture and the Board of Trade were formed of men of the class to which he belonged, not the class to which the delegates present belonged, and the consequence was they would "do" them if they could. Land should be cultivated, and the workers should include the German prisoners.

The proposal of the Miners Federation as a substitution for paragraph "e" was approved.

A further addendum declared that the Government should approach the governments of the Allied nations to impress upon them the necessity of working on such lines that Allied purchases should be centralized, and competition between the Allies destroyed. The original resolution as amended was then carried.

FOREIGN TRADE OF GREAT BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Great Britain's imports for the month of November, as shown by the recent statement of the Board of Trade again exceed in value any previous month's total since the outbreak of war, the total for the 30 days being £88,922,506, which represents an increase as compared with November, 1915, of £17,300,200 or 24.15 per cent. The exports at £42,488,254 are £6,849,100 or 18.9 per cent ahead of the total a year ago. There is a drop in reexports of £1,175,900 or 14.14 per cent. The unfavorable feature in the statement is the large increase in the trade volume against England, which is some £11,627,000 greater than a year ago.

For the increase in imports, foodstuffs is responsible for over £7,000,000, represented mostly by the rise in prices. Grain and flour importation were 1,660,000 cwts. less, but cost the country nearly £3,000,000 more. Raw materials imported also register large advances. Cotton is up £7,847,000, wool £1,027,000, and oil seeds, nuts, etc., £1,383,277. Manufactured articles are lower at £1,269,276, included in which is a gain of £704,088 in the import of leather manufactures which is offset by a drop of £748,820 in railway carriages, motors, etc.

There is a slight but welcome reduction in the exports of foodstuffs. Among the exports of raw materials, coal and coke show the biggest advance at £1,157,292. Wool shows a drop of £309,000. Exports of manufactured articles exhibit a total gain of £5,841,931, to which nearly all classes of manufactures contribute, cotton heading the list with a rise of £2,518,628 and woolen goods being next at £835,000.

For the eleven months ending Nov. 30, imports total £873,812,712, as against £782,899,373 a year ago and exports for the first 11 months of 1916 total £466,582,400, as against £350,699,817 in the corresponding period of the preceding year.

POLICE QUESTION AGAIN VIEWED BY LORD CARMICHAEL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CALCUTTA, India—Lord Carmichael, the retiring Governor of Bengal, went down to the Police Training College at Surdah, a short while since, and again delivered an interesting speech on the much vexed police question. "Some day I hope," he remarked, towards the close of his address, "the Bengal police will be trusted by the Bengali people in a way which seems hardly possible now. That day will come when the people are convinced that the police are honest and upright, brave and intelligent. You can have no nobler aim than to hasten the arrival of that day. You can do no finer work for your country than showing to your countrymen by your own individual example that Bengalis, even when they have to do disagreeable work and work which their countrymen are inclined to dislike them for doing, can yet act in accordance with those high ideals which the best Bengalis claim that their race has always upheld."

In the course of his speech His Excellency also touched upon the exceptional difficulties surrounding the reliability of evidence in this country. "I am sorry to say," he remarked, "that I myself have known of more than one case when witnesses have given evidence in court which differed widely from that which they had furnished to the police—for submission to the law officers before the case came up for trial." In such cases the judges are naturally strongly tempted to assume that the police are trying to strain evidence and even to concoct a false case deliberately, with the result that the severest strictures upon the conduct of the police emanate from the bench, and these are, of course, published broadcast, and tend to shake the public faith in the force.

Such strictures, uttered in such circumstances, are, as His Excellency pointed out, embarrassing to the Government, no less than to the police. "The establishment of implicit trust in one's judges is one of the first essentials of good administration, and it may well be that the executive Government ought to refrain from stating publicly all that it knows about cases such as I have mentioned, lest it should seem to show want of confidence in the judiciary. When this happens, the police have to suffer in the public interest. But our police may rest assured that justice will be done them by the Government, and if the Government, for reasons which it thinks good, does not vindicate them publicly, they must accept it, as the police everywhere accept it, as part of the difficulties of the work they have undertaken."

HAWAII'S EDUCATION FUND

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, H. T.—Nearly $1,000,000 will be needed for the general and special funds of the department of public instruction for the biennial period which begins on Jan. 1, 1918.

FOR 4 CENTS IN STAMPS AND THE NAME OF YOUR GROCER

We Will Send You FREE

A PINT SAMPLE OF KNOX SPARKLING GELATINE WITH A HANDSOME ILLUSTRATED RECIPE BOOK

When you get it make a pint of this:

KNOX ORANGE JELLY

1 envelope Knox Sparkling Gelatine. ½ cup sugar. ½ cup orange juice. ¼ cup cold water. 1 cup boiling water. 1 tablespoonful lemon juice.

Soak gelatine in cold water five minutes, and dissolve in boiling water. Add sugar and stir until dissolved; then add orange juice. Strain through cheese cloth into molds, first dipped in cold water, and chill.

NOTE—If desired, add fresh or canned fruit or chopped nuts when making. Serve with or without whipped cream.

KNOX GELATINE, 800 Knox Avenue, JOHNSTOWN, N. Y.

KNOX

SPARKLING GELATINE

(Granulated)

Each package of Knox Gelatine makes **four pints of jelly** (serving twenty people)—**four times** as much as the ready prepared packages on the market that make but one pint. That is why Knox Gelatine is so economical.

Be sure you get the gelatine with **K-N-O-X** on the box, as it is always sold under the **guarantee of money back if not satisfied.**

YELLOW PACKAGE — BLUE PACKAGE

The contents of both packages are the same, except that the Blue package contains an extra envelope of lemon flavor.

$5 Brings the Blue-Birds

$5 For This 4-Room Blue-Bird House

Solid Oak, Cypress Shingles, Copper Coping. Blue-birds raise 2 or 3 broods a year—but never in the same nest. They move from room to room in this 4-room Dodson House. [10]

A Dodson House, built by the "birds' friend," will bring a family of these birds to live in your yard. Mr. Dodson has spent 22 years learning how to build houses that the birds like. Bird Lodge, his beautiful home, is thronged with native birds. Wrens, blue-birds, martins, each must have a special style house. Prices range from $1.50 to $12. Buy now and let your houses "weather." The birds like them better.

Bird Book Free—Send for Mr. Dodson's book which tells how to win bird friends to your garden. Describes houses, birds' baths, winter feeding devices, with prices. All are patented. Sent free with a beautiful bird picture in colors, worthy of framing. Write to

JOSEPH H. DODSON, of Bird Lodge
Director, American Audubon Society
717 Harrison Ave., Kankakee, Ill.

ENTENTE GROUP URGED TO ACT AGAINST GREECE

Success of Germans in Rumania Emphasizes Need for Immediate Measures—Allies Advised to Strengthen Venizelists

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent lately in Greece

LONDON, England — It would be difficult to exaggerate the importance which is at present being attached to the development of the Greek situation. It is obviously impossible that the existing status quo should be indefinitely prolonged. As long ago as June last, members of the Greek general staff openly expressed their opinion that the Greek army was in a position to do considerable harm to the Allies, and they regarded with significant equanimity the possibility of their coast towns being bombarded.

These opinions were expressed to the writer personally and were known to most journalists in Athens. There is nothing to add to the scanty descriptive telegrams which have arrived, but there can be no possible doubt that the Allies were tricked and that the King's henchmen have perpetrated a series of atrocities on their compatriots, the partisans of M. Venizelos.

The Greeks are again in control of their telegraphy and the world is therefore only receiving what information the Royalist Government likes to be dispatched. On the other hand, little information is vouchsafed as to the communications which are now undoubtedly taking place between the Allied Governments in respect to further action.

The facts of the situation are that whatever may have been the policy of King Constantine and his general staff in the past, they may now be counted among the enemies of the Entente. Their only means of salvation lies in a German victory. In the contrary case, the Venizelists may be expected to continue their struggle until they have cleared out the court clique themselves, even if it is not previously done by the Allies. Therefore the King must desire a German victory, and it may be anticipated that he will do his best to assist the efforts of the Central Empires.

The question is no longer one of Greek politics, no longer one of attempting to safeguard the interests of an autocratic monarch. The Allies have to deal with a new enemy. A second but none the less important consideration is the question of the interests of the Venizelists in Greece. Recent events will, of course, have strengthened the King's prestige, but at the same time, M. Venizelos has half the country with him, and a great many of the Hellenes who live in what we refer to as Old Greece, are still his partisans, and will declare themselves thus if the risk of life and property thereby entailed can be removed.

The Allies must, therefore, have a double-barreled object. On the one hand, they must destroy the forces at the disposal of King Constantine, and on the other, they must seek to strengthen the Venizelists. At first sight it would appear difficult to accomplish both of these aims at one and the same time, but it is by no means impossible, provided that a comprehensive view is taken of the situation as a whole. The necessity for prompt action is increased by the success of the Germans against Rumania, and the fact that von Falkenhayn may divert an important force to Macedonia in an endeavor to retake Monastir and drive General Sarrail's army back to Salonika. At the same time this danger should not be exaggerated, and there is no need for panic. Von Falkenhayn will be obliged to operate during a season when climatic conditions in the Balkans are at their worst. He is dependent for his supplies on the single line of railway from Belgrade to Veles, with the assistance of the communications afforded by the roads from Kustendil to Uskub, and down the Struma and Strumnitza valleys to Strumnitza. It is, therefore, doubtful whether he can keep supplied a force of more than 500,000 men.

Further, I should consider it improbable that he can transport very heavy cannon over the soft winding road that climbs up to the top of the Babuna Pass from Veles, or operate with heavy artillery on any other sector, except that immediately served by the Oriental Railway, which runs from Belgrade to Salonika. The Allies are accordingly in a favorable position for defense; also as regards communications. Their positions are served by three railways (from Salonika to Monastir, Doiran, and the Belesh Valley respectively), and in addition they have a good road running from Salonika to Seres.

PASSPORT REGULATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—From Jan. 1 British subjects embarking for ports in the United States of America or Canada must be provided with passports which have been issued or indorsed by the Passport Office, London, for that specific journey within 30 days of the date of sailing. Applications should reach the Passport Office at least 14 days before the passport is required.

OFFICERS OF LOWER HOUSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—At the request of Mr. Bonar Law, the leader of the House of Commons, Mr. Whitley, the Chairman of Ways and Means, and Mr. Maclean, the Deputy Chairman, have agreed to continue their present duties as officers of the House.

11th Dec 1916

Sir

His Majesty the King has entrusted me with the task of forming a Government & I have carried out His Majesty's commands.

I had hoped to make a statement to the House on Tuesday the 12th inst. but I have found that this will not be possible. On Tuesday therefore the Bonar Law, as leader of the House will move its adjournment till Thursday the 14th inst.

The one predominant task before the Government is the vigorous prosecution of the War to a triumphant conclusion & I feel confident they can rely on your support so long as they devote their energies effectively to that end.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant

D Lloyd George

Letter sent by the Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, to all members of the House of Commons

VISCOUNT GREY AND THE RECENT POLITICAL CRISIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—In his speech on the recent political crisis at the Liberal Party meeting at the Reform Club, Viscount Grey said he had felt throughout the crisis that the prospect of carrying on the war with a weakened Government was something to be avoided at all costs, and that, once this crisis had become acute, it was absolutely necessary that it should be settled, not by means of a patched-up compromise, but by the situation being completely cleared up. One solution of the crisis was that a homogeneous Government should be formed, under Mr. Lloyd George, composed entirely of persons who had the entire confidence of Mr. Lloyd George and his most active and influential supporters. That was the result which had followed from the crisis. There was no doubt that the only course for Liberals was to support the Government in every possible way that they could.

After paying a warm tribute to Lord Robert Cecil and Mr. Balfour, who were to carry on blockade work and the Foreign Office, Viscount Grey turned to the early days of the war, remarking: Whatever differences of opinion may arise, and whatever divisions may arise afterwards between those who were colleagues in the great anxieties of this war, they can never forget what they went through together. And Mr. Lloyd George, at any rate, is one of those who went through those terrible times with us and we with him. His courage never flinched or failed, nor did that of any one else. In those early days of the war those anxieties fell first of all upon the Prime Minister. I think in the next degree upon Lord Kitchener, who was actually at the War Office, but a considerable amount fell upon Mr. Lloyd George, when he was Chancellor of the Exchequer, in finance. The courage of the Cabinet never faltered. It would be invidious to pick and choose between them. But I remember from time to time as the burden seemed to fall, first on one, and then on another, being struck by the courage of my colleagues, especially of the Prime Minister, Lord Kitchener, and Mr. Lloyd George, in those early days. That is a memory which we ought to remember when we know that the country still needs all the sacrifices, efforts, ability and courage that can be given in the conduct of affairs not only to secure victory, but even to secure the safety of this country and the Allies.

This I would just say in conclusion. There is one subject and one person of whom I cannot speak as freely as I would like, because he is present—Mr. Asquith, who is our leader. We are still together. Since the beginning of the war he has had to carry a burden heavier than that of anyone else. We know how bravely and steadily he has borne it, shouldering all responsibility, however great, bearing private anxieties and grief, however distressing, undaunted, undismayed, and unshaken. The country does know something, but it will never know so fully as those of us who are his colleagues, how invaluable his presence as Prime Minister has been in the days of crisis when no one else, by common consent, could have filled his place. Without him, no one can say what might have happened to the future of this country if he had not been there in that place in those times. He himself has said that the strain and anxiety has been almost greater than anyone can conceive. Each one of us has felt that; and each one of us has felt also that the strain and anxiety upon him must have been greater than upon any one of us. That will come to be recognized in time, and I have no doubt in history, and even in the present generation, full justice will be done to what he has done. We, as his colleagues, today give him our tribute, our personal tribute, of admiration, of sympathy, and of affection.

At the opening of the meeting a vote of unabated confidence in Mr. Asquith as leader of the Liberal party and promising support to the new Government in prosecuting the war was unanimously carried.

TREASURES OF THE MOSQUE AT MEDINA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Apropos of the recent announcement that the shrine of the Prophet at Medina has been despoiled by the Turks, an eminent professor, well known among Orientalists, has provided the Temps with some details as to the mosque and its treasures.

He explains that Mahomed's house, which was next to the original building, was eventually inclosed within its precincts, and that the tomb of the Prophet, situated in the southwest angle, is the object of universal veneration in the Muhammadan world. It is covered with a rich pall which is renewed every year on the occasion of the pilgrimage to Mecca, and is presented by the Sultan, the Khalif of Constantinople, who like other great personages in Islam, is proud to bear the title "servant of the two sanctuaries" (Mecca and Medina). For many years the precincts of the tomb have been ornamented with gifts of all kinds, and costly lamps have hung suspended from the ceiling. In the Eleventh Century, Ibn Jobair, the Arabian traveler, counted 20 of these in silver and two in gold, while Al Battanouni, who made the pilgrimage in 1908 in the suite of the Khedive, counted 600. On the walls there hang ropes of gems or pearls; in the corners of the sanctuary stand golden candelabra, two of which, two meters high, were offered by the Sultan Abdul Medjid in 1857, while the remaining two were presented by the Sultan Mahmoud; and the shrine is adorned with countless other treasures. The most precious object of all, however, is "al Kaoukab ad dourri," "the shining star"; a great diamond, the size of a pigeon's egg, which is framed in a ring of gold and fixed in the southern wall of the shrine, the wall that looks toward Medina. It was the gift of the Sultan Admed I at the beginning of the Seventeenth Century, and is valued by Al Battanouni at 300,000 Egyptian guineas.

The theft of the diamond, and the pillaging of the rest of the treasure, writes the French authority, will recall to Medina the darkest days in its history, when in 1806 the Wahhabitets methodically sacked the mosque and carried off its treasures, afterwards selling them to their owners again.

LAWS ILLINOIS WOMEN WISH TO SEE PASSED

Military Training in Public Schools Not Approved — Eight-Hour Day and Minimum Wage for Women Asked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Two years ago, just prior to the opening of the 1915 Legislature, the women of Illinois held a conference, at the invitation of Lieut.-Gov. Barratt O'Hara and a State commission, for the purpose of recommending measures to the General Assembly in which women were particularly interested. It was said to be the first gathering of the kind ever held in the United States, and the results in legislation, were pleasing to the women. A second session of the Illinois Woman's Legislative Congress has just been held, to inform the 1917 Legislature what women of the State would like to see made into law. This year's recommendations, like those of two years ago, are chiefly socializing. The assemblage was largely attended from points without Chicago as well as within.

Constitutional, social, educational and industrial legislation were considered in conferences covering the better part of three days, workers in these fields speaking or giving papers. Judges, aldermen, the superintendent of Chicago schools, several prominent labor union officials and leaders in the Illinois suffrage movement were among those addressing the congress.

Military training in the public schools failed of indorsement, and the women passed a recommendation specifically approving physical training other than military. Compulsory provision of free textbooks in the public schools also was unable to gain sufficient support. The free textbook resolution as adopted urged legislation allowing districts to give the books at option.

Among measures recommended and policy indorsed by the congress for the consideration of the Illinois Legislature were the following: Eight-hour day for women; one day's rest in seven; legislation to permit zoning of cities as to building of factories and shops and providing playgrounds and school sites in the opening of new subdivisions; minimum wage for all women and minors, to be established by a wage board under a minimum wage commission; approval of amendments to the election and primary laws of the State providing that the buyer of a vote shall be equally guilty with the seller; indorsement that a public official who wilfully refuses to enforce the law and carry out his oath of office shall be removed from office; indorsement that no injunction shall be issued in connection with an industrial dispute upon an ex parte hearing and that no person charged with contempt of court in connection with cases arising from industrial disputes be denied a trial by jury; provision for adequate fire drills by theater employees, also in public and parochial schools, and in shops and factories; constitutional convention; civil service—extending to employees of sanitary district, municipal court, in the county and to deputy factory inspectors; amendments permitting the State to control management of the county jails and that farm colonies be provided for misdemeanants to the reformation of the offenders and the economy of the State; reorganization of school board, Chicago, seven elected at large on nonpartisan ballot, legal status for superintendent with duties defined and term four years, and duties of Board of Education defined; tenure for teachers after probationary period of three years; unit system of vocational education; good roads.

WYOMING LANDS ATTRACT SETTLERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHEYENNE, Wyo. — Fully 75,000 acres of public lands in Wyoming will be occupied by settlers in the ensuing 12 months under the provisions of the new 640-acre homestead law, according to Will Reid, register of the United States Land Office at Cheyenne. "I estimate the influx of several hundred families from other states as the result of the 640-acre law, while any number of Wyoming residents have appeared before the various land offices in Wyoming to inquire concerning the provisions of the act," Mr. Reid said. Many applicants for these tracts have signified their intention of using them for grazing cattle.

DECLINE OF ARRESTS IN BOWLING GREEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BOWLING GREEN, Ky.—Bowling Green has been "dry" for about three years and at times the city jail has been without prisoners. In the month of June the total cost of feeding prisoners was $4.35, the lowest in the history of the city, and the total cost of caring for prisoners the entire year was $367.65, another low record. The decline in the number of arrests and in fines has been steady.

ADVERTISING OF LIQUOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont.—A movement is now under way to ask the City Council to prohibit the advertising of liquor on sign boards and a vigorous protest is being made against the use of the mails to get such advertisements into private homes.

BRITISH PUBLIC TRUSTEE SPEAKS ON GERMAN BANKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England — The Public Trustee, Mr. C. J. Stewart, in a recent address to the City of London Tradesmen's Club, discussed the work of the Public Trustee during the war. Returns, he said, showed that about £32,000,000 of enemy capital was in companies. There was about £71,000,000 of property in Great Britain, held and managed on behalf of the enemy, and about £19,000,000 of bank balances and debts over £50 was due to the enemy, making a total of £122,000,000. They had received 30,000 claims against enemy property, and they were coming in at the rate of about 150 a day.

Referring to the German banks, Mr. Stewart said that shortly after the commencement of the war, licenses were granted by the Home Office to the London agencies of the Deutsche Bank, the Dresdner Bank, Disconto-Gesellschaft, the Oosterreichische Laenderbank, and the Anglo-Austrian Bank, for the sole purpose of collecting assets with a view to payment of nonenemy liabilities arising out of pre-war transactions, which, in the ordinary course, would be discharged by the London establishments. Sir William Plender was appointed controller, and he, in turn, appointed a supervisor to act for him at each of the banks.

With the assistance of the Bank of England, who advanced under the treasury scheme of September, 1914, the necessary funds to meet the outstanding acceptances of the five banks, the liabilities payable under the licenses had been discharged or provided for in full, except in the case of the Laenderbank, where the cash resources had only permitted a recent distribution of 30 per cent to its unsecured creditors. The Deutsche Bank had entirely repaid the amount advanced by the Bank of England, but a considerable part of such advance was still owing by the other banks. The balances were being reduced as and when funds permitted. By terms of the licenses any surplus assets arising from the bank's operations were directed to be deposited at the Bank of England to the order of the treasury, and in the case of the Deutsche Bank a deposit of about £376,000 in cash had already been made on account, and securities of a book value of £168,000 had been lodged. It was unlikely, however, that the assets of the remaining banks would yield during the war a sum sufficient to discharge the outstanding indebtedness to the Bank of England or payment in full to the unsecured creditors of the Laenderbank, and it was, therefore, unlikely that in their cases any surplus would be accumulated.

Each of the banks held large blocks of securities on behalf of enemy customers or its own head office or foreign branches—the value of such securities held by the three German banks being roughly £20,000,000. It had hitherto been found impossible to determine whether any part of the securities held on account of the head offices and foreign branches did in fact belong to the banks, but it was known that the great bulk of these securities, if not the whole, was really the property of the banks. All securities were now about to be vested in the public trustee by orders to be made by the Board of Trade. After the securities had become vested it would then be open to creditors of a particular enemy customer for whose account any of the securities were held to apply to the court for directions for the sale of securities and payment of the debts owing by such customer to British subjects.

Steps were now being taken for the sale of the London premises of the Deutsche Bank, and similar steps were shortly to be taken with regard to the London premises of the Disconto and Dresdner banks. With regard to the sale of businesses or shares to persons of British nationality, Mr. Stewart said there had been 223 orders with a view to sale. Since April 117 had been dealt with, 101 were in course of being dealt with, and 16 were awaiting the directions of the Board of Trade. Eighty-five per cent of the enemy companies were very good paying concerns, cleverly managed, and in one case £5 shares realized £8 each.

FOOD PROBLEMS IN SCOTTISH CITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland—Prices in Scotland are steadily moving upwards, but on the other hand they are generally regarded as higher than they need be. There is the opinion, fairly well founded, that the discussion and the prominence given in the press to the subject of a scarcity and the probable further rise in prices has done very much to bring about the very thing it was desired to avoid. One authority pointed out an instance of this with regard to flour. The Government deciding to control it, resolved to buy, and speculation set in among Canadian farmers who bought options. As a result prices increased, while perhaps if the matter had not been taken up in this way, this would not have occurred to the same extent.

The restrictions regarding the manufacture of flour have caused much discussion. The Scottish system of milling flour is entirely different from that in England, and the Government order would mean entirely reorganizing machinery and the present methods of manufacturing bread. The price of potatoes in a little over 12 months has risen from 6d. or 8d. to 2s. This, however, is due to the shortage of crops in the chief potato-growing counties of East Lothian, Fife, Forfar and Perth. The maximum price of milk having been fixed, it is felt that simultaneous steps should be taken to control the prices of feeding stuffs.

PLEA IS MADE FOR INDIANS OF GUATEMALA

Key to Country's Evangelization Is in Aboriginal Tribes—Industrial Types and Their Needs Pictured

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In an article written by the Rev. Edward M. Haymaker, published by the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, the condition of the Indians of Guatemala is pictured. "The greater part of the inhabitants, the best fundamental qualities of character, the greatest capabilities, the finest material for future development, belong to the aborigines," he says. "The Indian is the key to Guatemala's evangelization.

"In Southwestern United States we begin to come in contact with the industrial type of Indian. In Mexico we had the Aztec and the Toltec, and in Guatemala and Honduras the still more cultured Maya. These peoples centered their interests almost exclusively upon the arts of peace. Their genius, that once flamed so brightly, still smolders and lies latent, awaiting the breath of opportunity to fan it again into a flame of glory.

"There were found in Central America more than 50 nations of aborigines, 36 in Guatemala alone. While Spanish is the official language and is the one most generally known, a great many Indians understand only their own tongue. The Mayas have left the ruin-strewn sites of their former greatness, but the neatly dressed materials of their scattered habitations, ruined temples and artificial pyramids bear witness to their once superior engineering achievements, architectural genius, their art that had become illustrious and grown old, their literary attainments and their astronomical knowledge that had arranged a calendar system as perfect as our own.

"American antiquarians date these Maya ruins back to the earlier centuries of the Christian era, the Germans think they have stood 5000 years, while the French think they have seen 10 millenniums, yet the irrepressible Maya still holds his head up in the tempest of adversity as unmoved as the mighty monuments of his fathers, and waits for a better day.

"The Maya's land belongs to all and is parceled out annually. Though he represents 70 per cent of the population, he is charged with only 25 per cent of the crime. The Indian is instinctively loyal, respectful to his authorities, conscientious, religious, generous, grateful for favors, habitually industrious where he can see anything come of it, and capable of high intellectual attainment.

"The Maya's house is generally small, low, with but one unglazed window opening, or oftener none at all. They are mostly of a single room, with little or no furniture. The cooking is of the simplest and crudest. The life has little for them but burden bearing and tears, yet with it all there is about them an air of stoic irrepressibility."

Speaking of the Indians' present social and industrial condition, Mr. Haymaker says they are the public's laborer, messenger and burden bearer. "Though the Indian is temperamentally honest, the cruelty of his servitude, the hopelessness of his outlook, and the injustice of his treatment breaks his sense of right, and he feels justified in frequent dishonesty, living a secret life for himself and his people, and a quite different one for the outer world.

"The Liberal Government is making efforts to educate Indian children, but finds much difficulty, because it does not enjoy the confidence of the Indian; because his children, after learning to read and write, are taken from the family and compelled to render literary service for the State on a small wage."

COMMITTEE FOR JUVENILE WELFARE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Home Secretary has appointed a standing committee to deal with the problems indicated by the increasing number of juvenile offenses. Mr. C. E. B. Russell, His Majesty's Chief Inspector of Reformatory and Industrial Schools, is the chairman of the committee which will consider among other things what steps can be taken to attract boys and girls to become members of brigades or clubs; the possibility of transferring a boy or girl from one organization to another, when this seems desirable; the steps to be taken to prevent overlapping of work; the strengthening of weaker units; the difficulty in obtaining officers; and difficulties in securing the use of school premises as club rooms or play centers.

The appointment of this committee has been rendered necessary by a tendency to disorder, noticeable throughout the country, among the juvenile population with the progress of the war. It is not intended that existing agencies for remedying this state of things should be supplemented by others; but it is hoped that the present ones, if sufficiently strengthened, may prove adequate for the purpose. The standing committee which is to consider all these problems includes Lieut.-General Sir R. Baden-Powell, K. C. V. O., K. C. B., Lady Baden-Powell (Girl Guides Association), Lady Frances Balfour (Girls' Guildry), Hon. Lily Montagu (National Organization of Girls' Clubs) and Col. Sir F. L. Nathan (Jewish Lads' Brigade).

Yale Padlocks

No human watchman can be in two places at one time. Yale Padlocks are watchmen that are never off the job; sentinels that know no Password but their own key. Look for the name Yale on the lock.

Stop the Sale if you don't get Yale.

THE YALE & TOWNE MFG. CO., NEW YORK.
Canadian Yale & Towne Ltd., St. Catharines, Ont.

"Such a Pleasant Journey on the Golden State Limited"

"Everything seemed arranged for my particular comfort—and to a person travelling comfort on a train means everything.

"Your employees were the acme of courtesy, often anticipating my unexpressed wishes, always ready to do anything for me, and so appreciative of a 'thank you.'"

Another splendidly equipped train via Rock Island—El Paso Southwestern—Southern Pacific over the Golden State Route is the "Californian."

It reflects the high-class service of the "Golden State Limited." Both trains via the direct line of lowest altitudes—the most comfortable and interesting route to Southern California. Less than three days—Chicago-St. Louis to Los Angeles—no extra fare.

The military encampments at El Paso and West provide a continuous panorama every loyal American should see. Tickets permit ten day stopover at El Paso.

Tickets, reservations and California literature on request at Rock Island Travel Bureau, 343 Old South Bldg. S. L. Parrott, G. N. E. A. Phone Main 2249.—Advertisement.

PLATTSBURG
MADE
WITH THE OVAL BUTTON-HOLE
AND NEW REINFORCED EDGE.

Sion Collars
Oldest Brand in America
15 C EACH 6 FOR 90 C
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N. Y.

A tasty, toasty cracker

The Toasterette

Buttered, salted and toasted member of the EDUCATOR family of all-food crackers — a delightful accessory to soup and salad; a fine luncheon.

Be sure to get the *Educator* kind.

EDUCATOR CRACKERS

Johnson Educator Food Co., Educator Building Boston

CUT YOUR OWN HAIR

You can now cut your own hair when and how you please and as good as a barber can do it without the barber's bill if you use an

AMERICAN SAFETY HAIR CUTTER
(McDonough's Patent).

This automatic machine is not a clipper. Works like combing your hair, enabling you to cut your own hair quickly and cheaply. The money you save on six 35c hair cuts pays for the machine. Future hair cuts cost only two cents each. The only attention required is occasional renewal of blades. Outfit complete with six blades $2.00—postpaid. If your dealer cannot supply you, send the money today or write for information. Makes an ideal Gift. Dealers and salesmen write for terms. AMERICAN SAFETY HAIR CUTTER CO., 987 Liberty Ave., Room 229, Pittsburgh, Pa.

POMPEIAN
OLIVE OIL
ALWAYS FRESH
THE STANDARD IMPORTED OLIVE OIL

CUT YOUR LIVING COST
OUR CATALOGUE WILL TELL YOU HOW

It will help you grow a hundred dollars' worth of vegetables on small plot; truthfully illustrates and describes the best in seeds, plants and everything for garden-making; 128 pages; has beautiful lithographed cover, and contains a 25c cash coupon which can be used as part payment on your first order. Mailed Free. Write to-day. IOWA SEED CO., Dept. C.S.M., Des Moines, Ia.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC ADVERTISEMENTS BEFORE SENATE

Bill Designed to Prevent a Continuance of Use of the Mails for Procuring "Wet" Business in Dry States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate took up consideration this afternoon of the bill designed to prevent continuance of the practice of liquor interests sending advertisements of intoxicants through the United States mails into states having prohibition laws.

Senator Bankhead, in charge of the bill, explained that the proposed act would not apply to those states which are partly "wet" and partly "dry." It is simply an effort, he stated, to help the several states enforce their prohibition laws. It was pointed out by Senator Gallinger that the bill would simply place publications outside a prohibition State on the same basis as those printed in the State.

Senator Hitchcock held that, in fairness to publishers, the bill ought to specify which states would come within the inhibition. It was pointed out, however, that as more and more states are coming within the prohibition category, it would be difficult for Congress to continually keep the law revised.

The bill was amended to direct the Postmaster-General to publish from time to time a list of those states in which the law would apply. Senator Poindexter thought the bill should be allowed to exclude liquor advertisements of every description, holding that, as presented to the Senate, the measure did not appear to be sufficiently inclusive.

The bill provides a fine of $1000 or imprisonment for two years for first violations of the law. For a subsequent offense a five year sentence would be a maximum. Any postal official or employee violating the law would be liable to a fine of $100 or imprisonment for one year.

Dry Sentiment Grows

Gain in National House Shown by District Bill Vote

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Passage by the House of the District of Columbia Prohibition Bill is generally conceded by both its friends and its opponents. Not only has "dry" sentiment in the House increased notably recently, but there have been additions to the number of "dry" states and congressional districts, and representatives from these are naturally supporters of "dry" legislation from political, if from no other reasons. It is recalled, furthermore, that the House passed, two years ago, a resolution for submitting a national prohibition amendment by a safe margin, 197 to 189.

The Sheppard bill, which passed the Senate by an almost two-thirds vote, will go to the House Committee on the District of Columbia. While, theoretically, that committee might delay action upon it too long to give the measure a chance to get through the House, the temper of the House is such that no such tactics will be attempted, even if the District committee or a majority of it, were so inclined. It is not at all certain that a majority of that committee does not favor a dry District on the merits of the case, but, whether or not that is the fact, a prompt reply is assured because of the practical certainty that, if a committee report were withheld an unreasonable time, a special rule or other device would bring the bill before the House.

Representative Randall of California, who is the first member ever elected under the prohibitionist designation, declared Wednesday night that he had not the slightest doubt that the District of Columbia would be voted dry at this session of Congress. He says that efforts will be made to have the referendum attached to the bill in the House, despite the failure of that proposition in the Senate, and in spite of the fact that the district has not been given the referendum on all the mass of legislative measures under which it has been administered. The referendum proposition has no chance whatever before the House, Mr. Randall believes, and he does not believe that the district committee will accept the proposal.

It may confidently be stated, Mr. Randall also said, that there will be a vote on the bill excluding liquor advertising from the United States mails. "And a vote on it means its passage," he said. He declined to specify just now the basis for his assurance that the bill would come to a vote, but asserted his certainty of it.

Diplomatic Bill Passed

Senate Drops Clause Reproving Secretary of Paris Embassy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—After reducing the Diplomatic and Consular Service appropriation bill an aggregate of $52,500, the Senate passed the bill yesterday. It now goes back to the House for concurrence. The chief contest in the Senate came on a clause in the House bill aimed at reproving Secretary Bliss of the United States Embassy at Paris for refusing to grant a letter of introduction to Charles Edward Russell, a citizen of the United States, who severely criticized President Wilson in a newspaper article published in the French capital last year.

The Senate Appropriation Committee struck out this provision, which would have withheld the salary of Mr. Bliss for the coming fiscal year. After it had been generally agreed on the floor that the contemplated reproof had no place in an appropriation measure, it was dropped.

The proposed appropriation of $200,000 as an emergency fund for the service was reduced $50,000. An appropriation of $10,000 for a minister at Morocco was stricken out and in its place $7500 was appropriated for an agent and consul-general at Tangier. For the expenses of the proposed second Pan-American Financial Conference in Washington, the sum of $50,000 was appropriated.

Rivers and Harbors Bill

Committee Agrees on Measure to Expend $38,155,339

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Final agreement on the annual rivers and harbors appropriation bill was reported late yesterday by the House committee. The measure carries $38,155,339, of which $10,000,000 is for new projects and the remainder for continuing or maintaining existing projects.

Chairman Sparkman will report the bill this week, with the hope of having it taken up as soon as the pending post office bill is disposed of. An adverse minority report will be made by Representative Frear of Wisconsin. Appropriations provided for new projects, not previously made public, include:

Maine—Wills strait, Casco bay, $16,600; Tennants harbor, $12,500.

Connecticut—Norwalk harbor, $50,000; Greenwich harbor, $35,000.

Appropriations of $25,000 or more for maintaining or improving existing projects, not already announced, included:

Massachusetts—Nantucket harbor of refuge, $45,000; Pollock Rip channel, $150,000.

Rhode Island—Pawtucket river, $61,440.

Connecticut—New London harbor, $160,000; Connecticut river below Hartford, $70,100.

BREWERS AND ANTIS PLEASED WITH NEW LAW

Former Say Statute Will Not Drive Out Liquor, and Latter That It Aids Drys

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Local liquor interests welcome the decision of the Supreme Court in the Webb-Kenyon anti-liquor shipment law as holding out a hope for the elimination of the movement for nation-wide prohibition on the ground that the Webb-Kenyon law provides the remedy the dry forces have been demanding in the various states. This law they hold will relieve any necessity for interfering with the doctrine of state's rights and at the same time protect dry states from invasion.

An official of the Model License League of Louisville said the immediate effect of the law would not be serious for local distillers and brewers because the law will be operative only in respect to such states as have laws prohibiting the shipment of alcoholic liquors within their borders. Only two states, West Virginia and Arizona, at present have such laws in effect, although Oregon recently provided for such a law which will later become effective. With respect to West Virginia, local dealers, he said, are not concerned because they have no business within that State. They have some business within Arizona, and this will be lopped off. Other Southern states which have dry laws have no absolute prohibitory laws against shipment of liquor within their borders, but several of them have what are called "limitation" laws. These in the main provide that persons living within such states can have a limited amount of alcoholic liquors in their possession and they are permitted to get them from without the borders of the State. The decision in the Webb-Kenyon case is considered to uphold these limitation laws, and no interruption in this business is expected.

Dr. N. A. Palmer, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of Kentucky, which is pushing the prohibition movement within the Democratic party in Kentucky, said: "The upholding of the Webb-Kenyon Law is of especial value to the cause of temperance in Kentucky. It not only puts into force the laws regulating liquor shipments of this State with reference to interstate shipments into dry counties, on the same footing as intrastate shipments, but it means also that laws that are made in future can be enforced as to both kinds of shipments."

PROTEST SENT TO AMBASSADOR

CHICAGO, Ill.—Today's mail is expected to deliver to Count von Bernstorff, German Ambassador at Washington, the text of a protest against the deportation of Belgians, signed by 193 professors, associate professors and assistant professors of the University of Chicago. The protest was first sent to the State Department for transmission to the Ambassador, but it was returned with information that it was contrary to the practice of the department to transmit such communications and advising that the letter be sent direct to the embassy.

ENGLISH ENGRAVINGS SALE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The sale of English stipple engravings of the Eighteenth Century from the print collection of Frederic R. Halsey was continued at the Anderson Galleries last evening. The total for the session was $6410. The grand total to date is $239,113.50.

MEASURES FILED IN LEGISLATURE LESS IN NUMBER

This Year's Volume of Business in Massachusetts House and Senate Is Away Below That of the Past Two Years

This year's volume of business for the Legislature will be considerably below that of the last few years unless an extraordinary and unexpected deluge of bills and petitions are filed during the remainder of the week, officials of the Legislature stated today. Their opinion was based on a comparison of the measures filed up to the hour of closing last night with the number filed up to a corresponding period in previous years. The House clerk's record, which is accepted as an index, showed 330 measures filed Wednesday evening as compared with 419 last year, 430 in 1915 and 603 in 1914.

The Legislature expects a deluge of measures Saturday, the final day for filing, but this deluge is an annual occurrence and examination of the records shows that it does not vary much from year to year relatively to the number of bills filed prior to the closing Saturday. The flood of filed bills next Saturday is not expected to be greater relatively than in other years and, if this proves to be so, the total business for the session will show a marked falling off.

How the filing of business in the House has developed during the final week for receiving measures during the past few years and how each day's record for the first half of this week is behind that of recent years is shown in the following table:

	1914	1915	1916	1917
Monday	473	297	277	191
Tuesday	510	369	337	254
Wednesday ...	603	430	419	330
Thursday	766	587	545	..
Friday	1,057	828	784	..
Saturday	1,716	1,361	1,294	..

The year 1914 was the banner year for volume of business in the Massachusetts Legislature. The business men and the press began to criticize the mass of material that was annually submitted, since but a relatively small number of good laws resulted. The leaders of the Legislature began to discourage the filing of "flippant" bills and duplicates of any already submitted. Consequently, the number filed fell off in 1915 and again in 1916. This year the imminence of the constitutional convention is expected to cause a tendency on the part of petitioners to withhold measures which would be referred to the convention any way. This may account for the smaller total already filed.

Petitions filed with the clerk of the Massachusetts House today included the following:

From Arthur S. Kneil and others of Westfield, that the annual salary of the justice of the District Court of Western Hampden be $2000 a year and that of the clerk $1200.

From Andrew Case and others, for amendment of the law for transportation of liquors into no-license cities and towns so that the issue of licenses for such transportation shall be permissive, not mandatory, and that only one such license can be issued for any one municipality.

From F. E. Burbank and others, including many officers of cooperative banks, that interest on loans by cooperative banks may be computed from the time the money is advanced.

From J. Francis Southgate, that every public service corporation supplying electricity shall have printed in suitable form all prices, rates, terms and discounts at which such corporation furnishes electricity for any purpose whatsoever, whether for general use or by special contract, and for all conditions.

From John B. Tracy, city solicitor of Taunton, that the Municipal Council of Taunton, with the approval of the Mayor, shall have exclusive authority over the removal of overhead wires and construction in that city.

From Malcolm Taylor and others for confirmation of the title of St. Thomas Episcopal Church in Taunton to the Glebe lands.

From Joseph E. Warner, for protection of persons and property from the careless operation of motor vehicles, the accompanying bill providing that no license shall be issued for the operation of motor vehicles unless the applicant shall have provided indemnity satisfactory to the Highway Commission, by insurance or otherwise, against all damage that may result from his operation of motor vehicles; the act not to apply to chauffeurs.

From the Sagamore Water Company, for an extension for three years of the time within which it must supply water to the town of Bourne.

From George A. Richards and others of Middleboro, for an act to limit the taking of land on Assowompsett Pond and to requre the release of certain land heretofore taken.

From Roland D. Sawyer, that it be the duty of every sealer of weights and measures to make an annual inspection of the fireproof receptacles for the keeping of matches within his jurisdiction and secure the enforcement of the present law.

From the Mayor and City Council of Leominster, who petition for an expenditure of $10,000 by the Highway Commission for construction or improvement of Lancaster Street in that city, beginning at the town line of Lancaster and extending northerly toward Leominster Center, the road not to become State highway, but to be maintaned by Leominster.

From Arthur W. Bradley, that fire, water, light, watch and improvement districts may vote to petition the director of the Bureau of Statistics for an auditing of their accounts and the installation of an accounting system.

From Arthur W. Bradlee and others, that the treasurer of the Duxbury fire and water district be elected annually by vote of the district, instead of being appointed by the district commissioners.

From Albert M. Laskey, that James F. McKissock be pensioned at half pay with the rank of captain of the Lowell fire department.

From Herbert E. Bowman, that boards of health may prohibit the sale of unpasteurized milk; from John Cronin, that voters under the new Holyoke charter may vote for seven aldermen at-large instead of five; from the Mayor of Springfield, that the city may take land, up to five acres, for the site of the technical high school.

From Clarence H. Granger, for a close season on quail in Hampden county for five years from July 1, 1917; from John Halliwell, for removal of restrictions on the use of mollusks as food taken in Clark's cove in New Bedford; from the Massachusetts Association of Sealers of Weights and Measures, for better regulation of the sale of cord wood; for legalization of the use of containers of ice cream and oysters; for better regulation of the use of graduated glass measures; for some method of sealing devices which are too small to be sealed in the usual manner.

From Reginald Robbins, for a revision of the apportionment of State and county taxes before May 15 next; from A. Franklin Priest and others, that Haverhill may erect a police station building at a cost of $150,000 with accommodations for the Essex County courts; from Alonzo M. Butterfield, that parties moving furniture be required to furnish information regarding such removal; from John W. Stimson, for a speed limit of 25 miles an hour on motor vehicles; from Henry F. Rockwell and Henry D. Estabrook, that druggists' licenses shall not expire on the Jan. 1 after the date of the license, leaving the license without limit; from Robert J. Rafferty, for the licensing by the Commissioner of Weights and Measures of slot machines and other like automatic devices.

DELEGATES OF BROTHERHOODS MEET IN CHICAGO

Will Outline Policies Contingent on Supreme Court Decision in the Adamson Law Case

CHICAGO, Ill.—Representatives of the four brotherhoods were gathered today from all sections of the country to outline the policies contingent on the Supreme Court's action in the Adamson Law case.

W. T. Lee, president of the trainmen's union, estimated that 500 delegates were here. Unofficial comment was that unless some move actually meeting their demands was made, the brotherhoods would strike quickly and hard to bring the roads to their senses.

The chief subjects which will be discussed by the degelates are: What action can be taken by the brotherhoods to defeat a proposal that Congress pass legislation compelling the railroad men to submit their claims, under all circumstances, to arbitration; action to be taken in case the Supreme Court declares the Adamson Law unconstitutional; action to be taken should there be any undue delay before a decision is reached; what shall be done in case the Supreme Court upholds the law and the railroads still find means of evading obedience to its terms.

Lawyer Upholds Law

Contends Congress Has Power to Regulate Men's Wages

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Final arguments were heard by the Supreme Court Wednesday in the case testing constitutionality of the Adamson Act. A decision is expected within a few weeks. Meanwhile, the effectiveness of the eight-hour standard day and all litigation is suspended by agreement between the railroads and Department of Justice, with accounts being kept of additional wages due under the new law.

The closing address was made in support of the law by Frank Hagerman of Kansas City, special assistant to the Attorney-General, who contended vigorously that Congress has authority to regulate railroad employees wages in exercising its constitutional power over interstate commerce.

Maintaining power of Congress to pass the law, Mr. Hagerman said it can be operated temporarily as the Interstate Commerce Commission temporarily regulates rates.

"Is there any law of that kind?" asked Justice McKenna.

"It's done by the Interstate Commerce Commission in daily practice," said Mr. Hagerman.

"There's no claim that this law is confiscatory," the attorney continued. "Congress acted in its discretion, a discretion with which the judiciary has no power to interfere."

The Federal employers liability, hours of service, pilotage and other laws were cited by Mr. Hagerman as precedents of the attention of Congress to contracts of employment.

Justice Pitney asked if Congress had power to regulate the price which railroads shall pay for coal, cars and engines.

"I want to know if there is any vested right in private property—the line between private operation and public regulation," said Justice Pitney. "Can Congress force men to work against their will for wages they may not be satisfied with?"

Mr. Hagerman emphatically gave his individual opinion that Congress has powers to enact compulsory arbitration legislation "if necessary for the movement of trains."

That railroad workmen are just as much a part of transportation as cars or locomotives, was contended by Mr. Hagerman.

In the interest of efficient and safe transportation, the attorney argued, the public has an interest in employees receiving an adequate wage.

"Is it your view that Congress may go so far as to appoint officers and directors?" was asked.

"If a carrier abuses its trust," Mr. Hagerman answered, "and doesn't perform its public functions, the public is entitled to the use of the road and could have a court take hold by receivers."

Drawn from Hat shown by Chandler & Co.

New Demi-Season Millinery

Second Floor

New styles—new shapes—new trimmings are appearing every day in our millinery department, and the display **Friday and Saturday** will be as varied and interesting as if Spring had already arrived.

Indeed, the fashions which will be in demand in the coming season are anticipated here. A model purchased now will be smart and becoming months later. Yet, prices at their lowest, due to the present concessions in materials.

$10, $15 to $25

Others 30.00, 40.00 to 75.00

Included are Satin Antique Hats—Lace with Velvet Hats—Ribbon Hats—Satin with Lisere Hats—Satin with Crepe Hats—Flower Trimmed Hats—Sailors—Pokes—Turbans.

Fur Coats Fourth Floor Friday, Saturday

Hudson Seal

STYLE and QUALITY

All in models of assured style—all from skins of the finer grades—all made by fashionable furriers who specialize in Hudson Seal.

Prices **125.00, 275.00** to **450.00**

—Coats with skunk collars and cuffs
—Coats with skunk border and trimmings
—Coats in plain, flaring styles
—Coats trimmed with kolinsky
—Coats semi-fitted or full flaring

MANY 25% to 35% OFF

An unusual concession in coats of such high character. Possible only because certain high-class makers desired to close out the small lots remaining in their stocks, regardless of the rapidly increasing prices of skins. Fortunate indeed is the person who takes advantage of these **low prices**, as a still further **advance seems inevitable next season.**

Drawn from Coat shown by Chandler & Co.

Established 1817

Chandler & Co.

Tremont Street Near West

NAVY NEWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following orders were issued Thursday:

Orders to Officers

Capt. W. R. Shoemaker, to general board; Lieut. A. A. Merrick, Detriot, Mich., to Minnesota; Lieut. W. S. Haas, Detroit, Fulton to Vestal; Lieut. A. C. Bennett, to command D-1; Lieut. C. A. Wright, D-1 to Fulton; Ens. G. C. Robertson, commissioned from Dec. 5, Georgia to Dubuque; Ens. R. J. Miller, commissioned from Dec. 5, detached receiving ship at Puget Sound, to Albany.

Asst. Surg. E. J. Stein, to naval school, Washington; Asst. Surg. A. Robinson, to naval school; Asst. Surg. E. C. Carr, detached navy recruiting station, Nashville, Tenn., to naval school; Asst. Surg. E. E. Koobbe, M. R. C., detached navy recruiting station, Albany, to naval school; Asst. Surg. K. E. Lowman, M. R. C., deached navy recruiting station, Scranton, to naval school, Washington; Asst. Surg. S. P. Taylor, M. R. C., detached navy recruiting station, New Haven, to naval school, Washington; Asst. Surg. E. A. Brown, M. R. C., detached N. H., Norfolk, Va., Feb. 8, to naval school, Washington, D. C., Feb. 12; Asst. Surg. J. H. Durrett, M. R. C., detached navy recruiting station, New Orleans, to naval school, Washington; Gunner A. M. Hinman to Delaware.

Movements of Vessels

Arrived: Brooklyn, Porter, Tucker, at Norfolk yard; Brooklyn, at Manila; Columbia, K-1 at Seattle; Wainwright, at Hampton Roads; Conyngham, Davis, Nevada, Pennsylvania, Wadsworth, Wyoming, at southern drill grounds; Jason, at Virginia capes; Lamson, Monaghan, Potomac, at Port au Prince.

Sailed: Amon, New York to Philadelphia; Ericson, McDougal, Nicholson, Winslow, New York to sea; Paducah, Bretton channel to Tunas de Zaza; Patapsco, Patuxent, Norfolk to Culebra; Raleigh, Mare Island to San Diego; Roe, Pensacola to Charleston.

MEXICAN CONFERENCES OVER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Arrangements have been made for what is expected to be the last meeting of the Mexican-American joint commission in New York on Monday. The American members expect to permanently part from their Mexican colleagues after receiving the reply of the latter to the statement of the American opinion that no good can be accomplished by further conferences.

EVENING SCHOOL PROBLEMS ARE TO BE DISCUSSED

Second of Series of Conferences on Subject to Be Held Saturday at the State Normal School in Lowell

Problems of citizenship training and other related matters will be discussed at the second of the series of conferences on evening schools in Massachusetts arranged by the State Board of Education. It is to be held next Saturday at the State Normal School in Lowell. Dr. Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education, will preside and make the opening remarks.

Teachers in evening schools under public or other auspices, members of school committees, employers and all others interested in the subject of evening schools and immigrant education are invited to attend the conferences. They are the result of an inquiry recently made by the State Board of Education concerning opportunities for immigrants not required by law to attend any school. The returns are made the basis for discussion.

These returns show that 35 out of the 36 cities of the State maintain evening schools. The other one reports no need for evening schools. No summer classes for immigrants are reported. Of the 68 towns of more than 5000 population 45 maintain evening schools. One town, North Andover, reports pupils attending school in a near-by city. Of the 249 towns of less than 5000 population, eight maintain evening schools, two have pupils attending evening schools in nearby towns, four report evening schools started this year for the first time, 218 have no evening schools and 17 towns have not reported.

One city offers day school opportunities for immigrants not obliged by law to attend day schools. Seven cities mention "special," "ungraded," "steamer" classes for illiterate minors betwee 14 and 16 years of age. Among cooperating organizations mentioned are churches, societies, social organizations of business men, other social organizations, particularly clubs for immigrants, and in a few cases social service organizations.

Saturday's program provides for a presentation of the Rochester plan of immigrant education by Charles E. Finch, director of the work. Ralph C. Fitts, director of evening schools at Gardner, will talk on "Organization and Follow-up Work in Training for Citizenship." Miss J. M. Campbell of the Massachusetts Library Commission will talk on "Legislation."

Guy D. Gold, educational secretary of the Y. M. C. A., Boston, is to speak in the afternoon on "National Needs of the Immigrant." Other speakers will be Laurence J. O'Leary, supervisor of evening schools, Lawrence; Ralph C. Fitts and Edwin L. Haynes, superintendent of schools, Methuen.

The third conference will be held at the State Normal School, Fitchburg, on Jan. 20. The others are set for Springfield on Feb. 10 and Boston on Feb. 17.

PARK COMMISSION REPORTS ON FOUR NEW PROPOSITIONS

The Metropolitan Park Commission reported to the Legislature today that investigation shows it would not be advisable to undertake to establish camping grounds in the Metropolitan districts. It would be necessary to furnish proper water supply, sewerage, care of refuse and policing, and the expense would be great.

Showerbath facilities at the Speedway Playground in Brighton was reported as unnecessary by the commission because of baths already maintained at the North Brighton Playground.

The commission reported in favor of the purchase of a triangular plot of land in Everett lying between Main street, Broadway and the Revere Beach boulevard, for park purposes, and proposed that 25 per cent of the cost be borne by the Metropolitan Parkway Funds, and the balance by the city of Everett.

Recommendation of the purchase of land for a parkway from Middlesex Fells in Stoneham to Quannapowitt Parkway in Wakefield was also made by the commission. The cost of the land is estimated at $50,000. Construction of the boulevard, which the commission believes should come later, is estimated to cost, for the full distance, $250,000.

COLLECTOR BILLINGS TO ACT

Once again Edmund Billings, collector of the port of Boston, has been called upon to act as mediator between the Electrical Workers' Union and their employers on the subject of wages and hours. Five years ago Mr. Billings performed a similar duty and drew up a working agreement which has held until today.

TEXAS PROHIBITION MOVE

AUSTIN, Tex.—Although Gov. J. E. Ferguson in his message to the Legislature yesterday made no mention of prohibition, shortly after conclusion of its reading resolutions looking toward submission of the question to the voters of the State were submitted in both houses. The woman suffrage question also is expected to be brought before the legislative body soon.

Franklin Mills Entire Wheat Flour

makes the most satisfying and delicious bread, muffins and griddle cakes. Booklet of Recipes FREE.

Franklin Mills Co., 111 State St., Boston

MELROSE PAVING CONTEST MAY GO BEFORE VOTERS

Act of Aldermen in Letting Out Contract Over Veto of Mayor Results in Petitions Aiming for a Referendum

Melrose voters may be called upon to decide whether the Board of Aldermen shall make contracts for the paving of streets in that city and specify the sort of paving material to be laid or whether that function shall continue to rest with the Mayor and the superintendent of streets. Petitions for a referendum to decide this question are now circulating and it grows out of the veto by Mayor Charles H. Adams of the order of the Board of Aldermen providing for the paving of West Emerson Street with bitulithic pavement, a patented bituminous concrete material. Mayor Adams declared the aldermen had no right to make any contract for streets and he vetoed the order. The aldermen passed the order over the Mayor's veto by a vote of 19 to 1, hence the referendum.

One hundred citizens taxpayers of the city, are required to bring the question before the people of Melrose as to who shall have the power to regulate the paving of their streets, the Mayor and street superintendent or the Board of Aldermen. Mayor Adams has just been reelected and the opposing candidate was scarcely in the running.

The widest competition in the matter of street paving is insisted upon by Mayor Adams. He says his veto of the bitulithic paving contract for West Emerson Street had no reference to the merits of the material, the bid for which the Mayor rejected and the aldermen favored despite the mayor. The mayor declares that when bids are called for the paving of Melrose streets with bituminous concrete material any contractor with any bituminous form of paving shall have the right to bid on equal terms with any other. This, he declares, was not possible when a patented form of paving material was stipulated.

There are 5700 square yards of paving to be laid in West Emerson Street, Melrose. The first price by the Warren Brothers Company of Boston is said to have been $1.65 a square yard, the bitulithic paving surface to be laid on the macadam paving of the street which was to be plowed up and then rolled to form the base for the asphaltic concrete surface. When it was found by the contractor that a considerable area of the macadam base would have to be relaid, the original macadam having been worn out, the contractor raised his bid to $1.75 a square yard, macadam base to be furnished where necessary. The total amount of the contract is $9975.

On this bid the Board of Aldermen awarded the contract. The committee on highways of the aldermen made the preliminary arrangements for paving the street. This committee is composed of Aldermen Leslie, Carrie, Tibbetts, Mather, Waterhouse, Marr and Bruce.

Mayor Adams, who had not been consulted in any step of the enterprise, promptly vetoed this contract. He said in his message refusing his sanction for the proposed contract:

"I herewith return, without my approval, for paving Emerson Street, West, Order No. 9970, with the suggestion that it be amended so as to permit competition between bidders for paving under various names and of substantially a similar quality. With this slight amendment I shall be glad to approve it."

Nineteen of the aldermen voted to pass the order over the veto of the Mayor. One, Alderman Woodward, voted to sustain the Mayor.

Then several citizens started out with petitions for a referendum to decide between the Mayor and aldermen. When the petition is complete the referendum will be in order, but city officials in Melrose declare that temporary repairs can be made on West Emerson Street, and the referendum held over until next fall, thus avoiding the expense of holding a special.

Friends of Mayor Adams point to Section 18 of the city charter, which they hold defines the limitation of the power of the aldermen in such matters as are now in dispute in Melrose. This section follows:

"Neither the Board of Aldermen nor any member or committee thereof shall take part, directly or indirectly, in the employment of labor, the making of contracts, or the purchase of materials or supplies for the city, nor in the construction, alteration or repair of any public works, buildings or other property, nor in the care, custody or management of the same, nor in the conduct of any of the executive or administrative business of the city, nor in the expenditure of public money except such as may be necessary for the contingent and incidental expenses of the Board of Aldermen, nor in the appointment or removal of any officer of the city except as herein otherwise provided."

Fred E. Ellis of Upham Street, one of those interested in the circulation of petition for a referendum, declares the people of Melrose will then have the opportunity "to go on record as to whether they want to adopt the policy of handing out contracts in violation of the city charter or whether they want to continue the policy of having contracts awarded only after healthy competition has been obtained as provided for by the city charter."

SUFFOLK LAW SCHOOL

The corporation of the Suffolk Law School met yesterday and elected former Atty.-Gen. James M. Swift to be a member of the corporation to fill a vacancy.

ACTION RENEWED TO ABOLISH GAS SCALE IN BOSTON

Senate Takes From the Files Last Year's Report of Gas and Light Commissioners

The Massachusetts Senate today took from the files of last year the report of the board of gas and electric light commissioners in which it was recommended that the sliding scale system be abolished unless the Boston Consolidated Gas Company should dissolve its connection with the affiliated companies which, with the Consolidated Company, compose the holding company known as the Massachusetts Gas Companies.

This action by the Senate brings the report and this recommendation before the present Legislature. The report was referred to the Committee on Public Lighting which will give a public hearing within a few weeks.

The 10-year period for the trial of the sliding scale system in Boston expires in July, and the question of its renewal is considered one of great public concern. Many experts believe that some other system will bring about a reduction in the Boston price of gas, which has been 80 cents per 1000 cubic feet for several years.

There has already been filed by Representative Sullivan of Dorchester a bill to abolish the sliding scale system. This will probably be considered together with the board's report.

HARVARD SEEKS $10,000,000 AS AN ENDOWMENT FUND

Campaign of Alumni Association Is Designed to Ultimately Reach 40,000 Graduates

A campaign for a permanent endowment fund of $10,000,000 for Harvard University has been launched by the Harvard Endowment Fund Committee of the Alumni Association under the chairmanship of Thomas W. Lamont '92 of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. The campaign, designed to ultimately reach practically all of the 40,000 Harvard men, is undoubtedly the largest ever undertaken by an educational institution.

The immediate object of the campaign is to raise funds to meet the pressing needs of the university in the form of inadequate salaries and a lack of funds for the maintenance of the large and expensive equipment.

It is the further aim of the committee to secure sufficient funds to enable Harvard to maintain its position as an institution of higher education. While no time limit has been set for obtaining the funds, it is hoped that a considerable part of the total endowment will be raised by next commencement.

The vote of the Harvard Alumni Association, later approved by the corporation, creating the Harvard Endowment Fund Committee, provided that the contributions to the fund should be held perpetually in trust and the income to be used largely for the general expenses of the university at the discretion of the President and Fellows of Harvard College.

This endowment fund is not expected to interfere with or supersede in any way, whatsoever, the existing custom of each class making a gift of $100,000 to the university on its twenty-fifth anniversary. This custom was inaugurated by the class of 1879, which gave $100,000 toward the construction of the Stadium in 1904.

A widespread, democratic appeal to Harvard men and their friends through a representative committee of the alumni is somewhat of an innovation for securing funds for Harvard. In the past considerable dependence has been placed on the contributions of a few persons. For instance, half of the $2,000,000 raised for the Teachers Endowment Fund in 1905 was contributed by a score of persons. While the exact details of the campaign are not definitely known, it is apparent that the appeal will be much wider, particularly among the graduates, than has been customary in the past.

The Harvard Endowment Fund Committee, in addition to the chairman, consists of Charles G. Saunders '67 of Boston, Bishop William Lawrence '71 of Boston, William Thomas '73 of San Francisco, F. P. Fish '75 of New York, R. M. Saltonstall '80 of Boston, Benjamin Carpenter '88 of Chicago, Robert Homans '94 of Boston, John W. Prentiss '98 of New York, Dwight F. Davis '00 of St. Louis, A. H. Weed '03 of Boston, F. Abbot Goodhue '06 of Boston and John Richardson '08 of Boston. The committee has established headquarters at 50 State Street, with R. F. Duncan '12 as secretary.

HARVARD OFFICER RESIGNS

It was announced yesterday that Capt. A. W. Bjornstad, U. S. A., a professor of military science and tactics at Harvard since last October, has resigned his position as a professor of the Harvard College faculty, in compliance with orders from the War Department, which wishes him to serve as a member of a commission of three officers appointed to carry out the orders of the department in regard to the Reserve Officers Training Corps.

WINCHESTER CHARTER

WINCHESTER, Mass.—For three hours last night the adjourned special town meeting discussed the various provisions of the report of the Committee on Change of Town Government and then adjourned without date, leaving several amendments to the proposed plan of government in abeyance.

COMMISSIONER OF POLICE FOR STATE PROPOSED

Inquiry Into Advisability of Establishing Constabulary Results in Report for Coordination of Present Forces

Establishment of a State Comissioner of Police to have jurisdiction over all the police forces in Massachusetts, with power to transfer Metropolitan Park and municipal policemen to any part of the State in times of disturbance, is recommended in the report of the Special Commission on State Constabulary submitted to the Legislature today. The commission favors this plan of coordination of the present police forces rather than the creation of a State constabulary system.

According to the plan submitted by the commission, the power heretofore exercised by county, city and town officials to call out the National Guard in time of public disorder is revoked and provision is made that the Governor only shall have such authority.

Another recommendation is that a rural patrol be developed to prosecute violations of the law in sparsely settled communities. Such a force, the report says, should be equipped with horses, motorcycles, automobiles or other modern means of transportation to keep pace with modern criminal methods. Within such a force it is proposed that the State Commissioner of Police shall gradually develop a small mobile force which may be sent to any part of the Commonwealth on short notice to deal with riots or public disturbances.

The report, which is signed by Walton A. Green, chairman of the commission; Russel B. Lowe and D. Chauncey Brewer, is the result of an investigation, authorized by the Legislature of 1916, as to the advisability of relieving the militia of service in times of public disturbance and an inquiry into the police situation in Massachusetts generally.

The commission finds that the establishment of a State constabulary, similar to that in the State of Pennsylvania, is unnecessary from various points of view and proposes as a substitute for the use of militia in public disturbances the development and coordination of existing police forces under one general method of training, equipment and supervision.

The report provides for the appointment of a State police commissioner at an annual salary of $9000. The commissioner is given authority to appoint not more than five deputies, who shall have charge, under the commissioner, of various classes of police work, such as detective work, river and harbor police, municipal police and such other divisions as the commissioner may determine, throughout the State. The commissioner is further authorized to appoint five district commissioners, who shall have general supervision, under the commissioner, of all kinds of police work within certain prescribed districts. The metropolitan district corresponds to the metropolitan park district, and under the terms of the legislation proposed, the police commissioner of the city of Boston is to be made district commissioner of that district. The powers of the Boston police commissioner within that city are unchanged.

The salaries of the deputy commissioners and district commissioners are to be determined by the State Commissioner, subject to the approval of the Governor and council.

The commission recommends that the district police be abolished, that the detective division thereof be taken over by the State Police Commissioner and that the inspectional duties of the district police be distributed among other existing boards or commissions.

The Metropolitan Park police, under the recommendations of the commission, are to continue to be administered by the Metropolitan Park Commission, subject to the approval of the State Police Commissioner.

The police departments of the cities and towns are to be administered as at present, subject to regulations which may be made from time to time by the State commissioner. All city and town chiefs of police or marshals, together with the men under them, are placed under Civil Service.

As a substitute for this relief of the militia from promiscuous service during public disturbances, the commission recommends that the State Commissioner of Police be empowered to transfer portions of the Metropolitan Park Police or portions of the municipal police to any part of the State in times of emergency. It is pointed out in the report that this authority to transfer men shall be for temporary service only and that no permanent transfers can be ordered by the commissioner.

Police officials throughout the State not now under Civil Service are to come under the law without being required to take an examination. Appointments and removals are to be made by city and town authorities as at present, but such appointments and removals are subject to the approval of the State commissioner.

The commission recommends that the duties now exercised by the Fall River Board of Police over the police force of that city be taken away and that the board hereafter shall pass upon excise matters only. The bill recommended by the commission gives t. the Fall River Mayor and Board of Aldermen the selection of police officials, under Civil Service, and their acts are made subject to the approval of the State commissioner as in all other municipalities.

The commission further recommends that during each year summer training camps shall be established, at which such detachments of police as the State commissioner shall designate shall receive two weeks' training and instruction, either by the commissioner himself or men to be appointed for the purpose by him.

1851 **Jordan Marsh Company** 1917

Two Great Buildings—Washington, Summer, Avon, Bedford and Chauncy Streets, Boston

Our 66th Birthday Sale

Bulletin of New Bargains on Sale Friday

Birthday Sale prices are never equalled even by ourselves except during this famous January event

Women's Broadcloth Suits, velvet collars, worth 35.00 ....21.50
Women's Broadcloth Suits, worth 29.50, 18.50
Women's Broadcloth Suits, worth 27.50, 15.00
Women's Large Size Afternoon Gowns, worth 50.00 ....35.00
Women's Large Size Dressy Skirts, worth 20.00 to 25.00 ....15.00
Women's Large Size Lingerie Waists, worth 6.00 ....5.00
2 Plain Hudson Seal (Dyed Muskrat) Coats, worth 225.00 ....175.00
2—Worth 200.00 ....150.00
2 Trimmed Hudson Seal (Dyed Muskrat) Coats, worth 275.00 ....200.00
3—Worth 350.00 ....225.00
1—Worth 300.00 ....175.00
1—Worth 250.00 ....150.00
1—Worth 225.00 ....125.00
2—Worth 200.00 ....100.00
1 Persian Coat, worth 300.00 ....150.00
1 Natural Rat Coat, worth 350.00....250.00
1 Leopard Cat Coat, trimmed, worth 200.00 ....100.00
1 Civet Cat Coat, trimmed, worth 150.00 ....75.00
2 Natural Raccoon Coats, worth 275.00, 175.00
1 Man's Natural Muskrat Coat, worth 300.00 ....175.00
1 Kolinsky Scarf, worth 250.00....100.00
2 Kolinsky Scarfs, worth 200.00....125.00
1 Kolinsky Set, worth 150.00....75.00
1 Kolinsky Muff, worth 80.00....60.00
1 Mole and Ermine Stole, worth 250.00, 125.00
1 Mole and Ermine Stole, worth 55.00.30.00
1 Hudson Seal Plain Cape, worth 150.00, 100.00
1—Worth 100.00....65.00
Women's Lingerie Blouses, worth 3.00, 2.00
Women's French Blouses, worth 20.00 to 25.00 ....13.95
Worth 14.00 to 18.00 ....10.95
Women's Lingerie Blouses, worth 1.50 and 2.00 ....1.00
Women's Silk Jersey Sport Dresses, worth 20.00 ....12.95
Women's Silk Taffeta Dresses, worth 15.00 ....9.50
Women's Silk Party Dresses, worth 16.50 to 18.50 ....12.95
Women's French Serge Dresses, worth 15.00 ....9.50
Women's House Dresses, worth 2.00..1.00
Women's Silk Hose, worth 3.00 to 4.00, 1.98
Women's Colored Silk Hose, "Irregulars," worth 1.00 to 2.00 ....79c
Women's Outsize Hose, worth 50c...37½c
Small Round Percale Aprons, worth 39c.25c
Maids' Aprons, worth 50c to 63c....39c
Women's Corset Covers, worth 1.50...1.00
Women's Night Gowns, worth 1.00....69c
Women's Drawers, worth 50c....33c
Women's Straight Chemises, worth 3.00, 1.95
Women's Envelope Chemises, worth 1.50, 1.00
Women's Combinations, worth 1.00....69c
Women's Flannelette Night Gowns, worth 1.00 ....79c
Women's Flannelette Skirts, worth 1.00.75c
Women's Extra Size Corset Covers, worth 1.50 ....1.00
Women's Extra Size Drawers, worth 50c 39c
Women's Extra Size Drawers, worth 1.50 ....1.00
Women's Extra Size Night Gowns, worth 2.00 ....1.50
Women's Extra Size Envelope Chemises, worth 1.50 ....1.00
Women's Extra Size Skirts, worth 3.00.1.69
Women's French Night Gowns, worth 2.50 ....1.65
Worth 6.00 to 7.50 ....4.45
Women's French Combinations, worth 7.50 ....5.35
Crepe de Chine Camisoles, worth 1.50 ....1.15
Crepe de Chine Envelope Chemises, worth 3.00 ....1.95
54-in. Suiting Velours, worth 3.00....2.00
54-in. Dress Poplin, worth 2.00....1.39
48-in. Check Suiting, worth 2.50....1.69
54-in. Costume Serge, worth 2.50....1.69
54-in. Zibeline Coatings, worth 3.00...1.69
54-in. Black Chiffon Broadcloth, worth 3.50 ....2.49
54-in. Black Suiting Velour, worth 2.50, 1.79
54-in. Black Costume Serge, worth 2.50, 1.69
54-in. Costume Cheviot, worth 2.00...1.19
36-in. Half-Silk Chiffon and Cord Shirting, worth 49c 29c
36-in. Silk Figured Pongee, worth 59c..39c
40-in. Imported "Chiffon Lisse," worth 49c 29c
English Longcloth, 41 in. wide, 2 cuts to 12 yds., worth 3.50 ....2.75
Imported Fancy Crepes, 40 in., worth 50c 25c
Poplin, 36 in., worth 39c....25c
Full Size Wool Blankets, worth 8.50, a pair 6.50
Wool Filled Comforts, worth 11.00...8.00
Cotton Filled Comforts, worth 2.25...1.65
Full Size Dimity Spreads, worth 1.65..1.25
Full Size Bed Sets, worth 8.00, set...6.00
Women's Machine Embroidered Handkerchiefs, worth 25c 15c
Men's Hand Hemstitched Corded Handkerchiefs, worth 75c 45c
Women's Sheer Linen Handkerchiefs, hemstitched, worth 1.00 ....50c
Misses' One-Piece Serge Dresses, worth 10.75 ....7.50
Misses' New Wool Crepe Dresses, worth 13.75 ....10.75
Misses' Striped and Plain Taffeta Dresses, worth 18.50 ....12.50
Misses' New Taffeta Street Dresses, worth 22.50 ....15.00
Misses' New Evening Dresses, worth 19.75 ....12.50
Worth 25.00 ....18.50
Infants' Jap Silk Wrappers, worth 3.95.3.15
Infants' Eiderdown Carriage Robes, worth 3.95 ....2.75
Infants' Hand-Scalloped Gertrude Skirts, worth 2.50 ....1.89
8 Infants' Clothes Hampers, worth 5.00.3.50
Boys' Heavy Cotton Hose, worth 19c..15c
Infants' White Silk and Wool Hose, worth 40c 29c
Misses' and Girls' Poplin Middies and Striped Coat Middies, worth 1.50..95c
Misses' Georgette and Lace Waists, worth 5.95 and 6.95 ....5.00
Misses' Lingerie Blouses, worth 2.00.1.50
Boys' Boots, sizes 1 to 6, worth 3.50..2.95
Boys' Golf Caps, worth 1.50....95c
Boys' Stitched Varsity Hats, worth 1.00 ....79c
Boys' Velvet Hats, worth 2.00 and 2.50.1.49
Boys' Storm or Norfolk Suits, with extra knickers, worth 6.50....5.75
Boys' Fancy Norfolk Suits, with extra knickers, worth 15.00....11.95
Boys' Mackinaws, worth 5.00....3.95
Boys' School Overcoats, worth 18.00 and 20.00 ....13.75
Boys' Juvenile Overcoats, worth 7.50 and 8.50 ....6.45
Men's Boots, worth 5.00 and 5.50....3.50
Men's Business Suits, worth 15.00...11.50
Worth 25.00....19.50
Men's Overcoats, worth 15.00....11.50
Worth 25.00....19.50
Men's Gabardine Rain Coats, worth 25.00 ....17.50
Men's Dress Waistcoats, worth 3.75...2.15
Men's Neckties, worth 3.50 ....1.95
Worth 1.50....95c
Silk Mufflers, worth 5.00....4.35
Men's Brushed Wool Sweaters, worth 8.50 ....5.50
Men's Silk Hose, irregulars, worth 1.50 and 2.00....1.10
Men's Mercerized Colored Hose, worth 35c and 50c....29c
Men's Fancy Silk Hose, irregulars, worth 2.50 and 3.60....1.85
Cut Glass Water Sets, complete with pitcher, 6 tumblers and plateau, worth 12.00, set 7.50
Cut Glass Vases, 14 in. to 18 in. high, worth 18.00 to 25.00....15.00
Cut Glass Bonbon Dishes and Spoon Trays, worth 1.50 to 2.00....1.00
Lace Trimmed Etamine Curtains, worth 6.00 a pair 4.00
Real Brussels Lace Curtains, worth 13.50 to 15.00 a pair....10.00
Real Cluny Lace Net Curtains, worth 5.00 and 6.00 a pair....3.50
Straight Edge Voile Curtains, trimmed, worth 2.25 a pair 1.35
36-In. White Bordered Marquisette, worth 25c a yard 15c
Linoleum Rugs, 9x12, worth 13.00....9.75
7.6x10.6, worth 10.00....7.75
6x9, worth 6.75....5.95
Linoleum, 4 yds. wide, worth 95c sq. yd..65c
Oriental Rugs (Bijar), 15.2x11.4, worth 850.00 ....600.00
Oriental Rugs (Mossula), worth 20.00 to 35.00 ....19.50
Oriental Rugs (Mahal), 11.8x8.7, worth 170.00 ....125.00
Oriental Rugs (Tabrize), 13.1x9.4, worth 315.00 ....250.00
Chinese Rugs, 11.6x8.8, worth 225.00, 187.50
Clothes Wringers, 5-year guarantee, worth 5.50 ....4.50
25-In. Flour Cans, Kreamerware, worth 1.50 ....95c
Bread Boxes, size No. 1, Kreamerware, worth 1.10 ....69c
Sheet Iron Roast Pans, worth 15c to 25c, choice 10c
Miller Oil Heaters, worth 6.50....5.00
Roll Top Bread and Cake Boxes, worth 1.60 ....1.25
Aluminum Double Boilers, 2-quart, worth 2.00 ....1.25
Aluminum Sauce Pans, about 4-quart, worth 1.75....1.25
Flat Irons, 3 in set, worth 1.25....85c
Jardinieres and Plant Stands, decorated, worth 3.50 ....1.75
Aluminum Omelet Pans, worth 2.00...1.25
Wooden Chopping Bowls, 15-in. size, worth 45c 29c
White Enameled Kitchen Top Tables, worth 15.00....10.00
Laundry Bags, wall fixture and two bags, worth 75c....49c
No. 8 Pure Aluminum Tea Kettles, worth 3.75....2.50
Black Dustless Mops, worth 1.00....59c
100 Cards, engraved from own plate, worth 1.00 ....75c
Stamping from Own Die, Paper Purchased Here, not less than one pound, in colors, worth 12c quire....9c
Gold or silver, worth 20c quire....15c
Telephone Registers, worth 1.00....79c
One Quire Box Lawnette Paper and Cards, in white and tints, worth 1.75, 1.39
Tooth Powder, worth 25c....2 for 29c
Hair Brushes, worth 1.00....69c
Green Castile Soap Bars, worth 50c..39c

Birthday Bargains Are Now Offered in Every Section of Both Buildings

Watch for a NEW Bulletin of Bargains Every Day

PRESIDENT IS ASKED TO BREAK WITH GERMANY

BURLINGTON, Vt.—Fifty of the professors of the University of Vermont Wednesday sent a letter to the President of the United States formally declaring their abhorrence of the deportations of Belgians by Germany and requesting the President to declare that diplomatic relations are severed until the Imperial Government again observes the law of nations. The letter follows:

"University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt., Jan. 10, 1917.

"To the President of the United States of America: The undersigned members of the faculty of the University of Vermont, desire to make to the President of the United States and to the head of the Department of State this formal declaration of their abhorrence of the recent outrages of Germany in deporting into bondage thousands of the noncombatant population of Belgium;

"And since this action, under most favorable construction, is in violation of the spirit if not the letter of The Hague convention, of which the United States is coguarantor together with Germany and the other powers, and since it is also in violation of the specific promise made by Governor von Kuehne to Cardinal Mercier, in writing, Oct. 18, 1914;

"And since, furthermore, it violates the noblest instincts and most sacred rights of humanity, we, the undersigned, request the President, through the Secretary of State, to declare to Germany that, since she has placed herself by the above action outside the law which regulates the relations of civilized states, the diplomatic relations hitherto existing are in fact ruptured and must remain severed until Germany shall give satisfactory assurances of her willingness to respect the law of nations, the engagements of her own officials, and the rights of humanity."

APPALACHIAN CLUB MEETS

The Appalachian Mountain Club met last night in the building of the Boston Society of Natural History and elected these officers for the year: Fred D. Tucker, president; Charles G. Bullard and Herbert W. Gleason, vice-presidents; Rosewell B. Lawrence, recording secretary; Ralph Lawson, corresponding secretary; William O. Witherell, treasurer; Miss Elizabeth F. Fisher, councilor for natural history; George D. Emerson, for topography and exploration; Mrs. Edward A. Whitman, for art; Paul R. Jenks, improvements; Ephraim Harrington and Theodore S. Conant, councilors-at-large.

UNITED STATES NAVY MAY BUY BRITISH SHELLS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary Daniels has conferred with representatives of the Bethlehem, Midvale and Crucible Steel companies in another effort to secure reductions from them in prices of supplies for the Navy, including shells of the armor-piercing type, 16-inch rifles and building material for ships.

As to shells, it was said the manufacturers declared they could not submit prices to compete with the Hadfields, Limited, the English concern which recently offered to supply big gun projectiles at more than $200 per shell below the lowest American bidder.

Slight reductions proposed by American companies were not satisfactory and it is understood that Hadfields will be given the contracts for a large part of the order, if not for all, the shells of that type needed.

The Midvale and Bethlehem Companies offered to make reductions in their quotations on the 32 16-inch rifles for the battleships Maryland, West Virginia, California and Colorado. The proposals were taken under consideration, although they did not satisfy some of the Navy officials.

There will be further negotiations with the companies interested in supplying steel and armor plate for construction work, the discussion having been confined principally to shells and guns.

ACTION OF POLICE OFFICER IS PRAISED

For plunging into Muddy River in the Fenway and rescuing John Lyons, 8 years old, on Sunday afternoon, it is expected that John J. Counihan, one of the mounted patrolmen in the Back Bay district will receive honorable mention or some other appropriate recognition for his courageous and timely action.

The rescue was made near the Agassiz Bridge, which crosses Muddy River close to Commonwealth Avenue. The boy with a number of commpanions was skating on the river, and hearing the cry of the boy as he broke through Patrolman Counihan rushed to the bank, and plunging into the water, brought him safely ashore and saw that he received proper attention and was sent home.

A report of the rescue has been made to police headquarters, and while no announcement has been made that official recognition will be taken of the rescue and fitting honor bestowed, the many friends of the patrolman await the announcement with considerable confidence.

FARM AND TRADES SCHOOL

The Alumni Association of the Farm and Trades School held its annual dinner at the Parker House last night. President Alfred Bowditch of the school announced that gifts during the year just closed were the largest in the 102 years' history of the institution, aggregating $200,000. Other speakers were Superintendent Charles H. Bradley, Walter B. Foster, chairman of the Alumni Fund Committee, and William Alcott, historian.

WAR GREENBACKS ARE TO BE ISSUED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A new issue of the $1 and $2 greenbacks of Civil War days, discontinued more than 30 years ago, will be put into circulation probably about Feb. 1, displacing similar United States notes of larger denomination, to provide relief from the unprecedented demand for small paper money.

The Treasury Department announces that the issue had been decided on because silver certificates—the ordinary bills of $1 and $2 denomination—could not be issued under the law in sufficient quantity to meet the demand.

"The demand for paper currency of the smaller denominations," said the department's announcement, "has always been regarded by the treasury as an index to business conditions. For many months there has been a constantly growing demand for $1 and $2 bills, until now it is impossible to meet the country's needs in this respect by means of silver certificates, which for more than 30 years have been the only form of paper currency issued in $1 and $2 denominations."

CLERKS OF COURTS DINE

The twenty-seventh annual dinner of the Association of Clerks of the Police, District and Municipal courts of Massachusetts took place at the Revere House last night. These officers were elected: Henry Y. Simpson, president; Adrian B. Smith of South Boston and William A. Forbes of Cambridge, vice-presidents; Wilson B. Tyler of Malden, secretary and treasurer; former Senator George A. Schofield of Ipswich, William C. Maguire of East Boston, J. Joseph Doherty of Lynn, John E. Miles of Plymouth and James F. Otterson of Marlboro, executive committee.

COAL PRICE IS QUIETLY RAISED IN PHILADELPHIA

No Public Announcement of Increase Made—Retailers Make Excuse of Short Stocks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The prediction of "$8.25 coal" for this city, which was made during the fall, has been realized. Another increase of 25 cents a ton was made very quietly on Dec. 20. No public announcement was made, and it was only when consumers ordered new supplies that the increase was realized. This increase has been made by the retailers, and, according to the big operating companies, is entirely unjustified, as they have not, it is claimed, made any increase in the cost of coal at the mines. According to this arbitrary increase, the price of the various grades in this city is now as follows: Egg coal, $7.75 a ton; stove, $8 a ton; nut, $8.25, and pea, $6.

A brisk season, and the fact that, under present conditions, the retailers are not sure of receiving their supplies as demanded, are the excuses given. Very little coal has been kept in storage, because it has been difficult to get large supplies, and this has led the independent operators to boost prices wherever they could.

It is estimated, however, that the retailers get 75 per cent of their coal from the big operating companies, and for this they are not paying one cent more than they did formerly. In addition to this increase, coal that is carried in costs 25 cents a ton more, and an additional 25 cents is added if the coal is charged. In some instances therefore this would bring the price of nut coal to $8.75 a ton.

EQUAL RIGHTS LEAGUE

An all-day public observance at Faneuil Hall on Feb. 14, the centenary of Frederick Douglas, Negro abolitionist and orator, is being planned by the executive committee of the Greater Boston branch of the National Equal Rights League. E. T. Morris is the chairman of the committee.

LECTURES LECTURES

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST,
In Boston, Massachusetts, Announces

Five Free Lectures on Christian Science

BY

WILLIAM R. RATHVON, C.S.B., of Denver, Colorado,
Member of the Board of Lectureship of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass.

Thursday, Jan. 11 at 8:00 P. M., Mayerie Congregational Church, Central Sq., East Boston
Friday, Jan. 12, at 8:00 P. M., Watertown Town Hall, Main Street. Watertown
Sunday, Jan. 14, at 3:00 P. M., Allston Theatre, 128 Brighton Avenue, Allston
Monday, Jan. 15, at 8:00 P. M., Unitarian Parish House, 832 South Street, Roslindale
Tuesday, Jan. 16, at 8:00 P. M., Asbury Temple, Corner Main and Moody Streets, Waltham

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

The struggle which has been in progress for some days past on the eastern front in the region of Riga appears to be growing in intensity, but reports from Berlin and Petrograd as to how it is developing are in serious conflict. Petrograd claims that the Russians captured German positions near Lake Babit, between the Tirul marshes and the Aa River and advanced their lines over a mile to the south. Berlin, however, asserts that Russian attacks in this region have been without success.

Meanwhile, the forces of Field Marshal von Mackensen in Moldavia continue their advance northwards. The Austro-German and Bulgarian forces have now, according to Berlin, crossed the River Putna, north of Fokshani, and forced the Russians at one point across the Sereth.

Further activity is reported from the Tigris, where Indian troops have attacked the Turkish lines at the bend of the Tigris River, northeast of Kut-el-Amara. London reports a successful raid on German trenches on the western front, in the neighborhood of Beaumont-Hamel.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany (Thursday) — Last night's official statement on military operations reads:

On the western front there has been an increase in the artillery fire north of the Ancre.

The Rumanian situation in general is unchanged.

Eastern theater — Front of Prince Leopold: Stronger Russian attacks southwest of Riga and numerous advances by smaller detachments between the coast and Lake Narocz were made again yesterday without success.

The Russians and the Rumanians vainly tried to recapture the height positions on both sides of the Suchitza Valley that had been taken from them. Counterattacks launched with strong forces failed with most sanguinary losses. Our opponents were pushed back further both north and south of the Kasino Valley.

In the engagements of the past two days, six officers, 900 men and three machine guns fell into our hands.

Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: North of Fokshani we succeeded in gaining a foothold on the left bank of the Putna. Between Fokshani and Fundeni we forced our defeated opponents to give up their positions behind the Putna and retreat behind the Sereth. Prisoners to the number of 550 were brought in.

At the mouth of the Rimnik Sarat we maintained against several hostile thrusts the progress we had achieved by attack.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—A Egyptian communique states that on Tuesday, the British troops captured a strong enemy position of six lines of intrenchments with six main redoubts and the central keep, covering Rafa, 30 miles northeast of El Arish. The attacking forces, composed of Anzac mounted troops and the Imperial Camel Corps left El Arish at 4 p. m. on Monday, commencing the attack at 7 a. m. on Tuesday, the fighting lasting till 5 p. m., when the position was finally carried.

After an engagement the Turkish relief force was located, advancing from Shalal 16 miles east of Rafa. This force was engaged about four miles from Rafa and entirely destroyed. Full details of these operations have not yet been received but up to the present, 16 unwounded prisoners and four mountain guns have been taken. The enemy casualties so far total 600.

The official report from British headquarters in France last night reads:

The last 24 hours have been marked by a series of well-executed enterprises in various portions of our line. A highly successful minor operation was carried out last night east of Beaumont-Hamel. We seized a consolidated section of an enemy trench and took prisoner three officers and 140 men.

We carried out a successful raid this afternoon east of Loos and secured a number of prisoners.

Yesterday evening we entered our opponents' trenches opposite Armentieres and killed many of our opponents, destroyed a hostile machine gun and did other damage to our opponents' defenses.

Artillery activity continued in the neighborhood of Lesboeufs and on both sides of the Ancre Valley. We bombarded our opponents' trenches opposite le Sars and their battery positions in the neighborhood of Gommecourt. Destructive bombardments of our opponents' lines were also carried out north of La Bassee Canal, west of Ploegsteert and in the neighborhood of Ypres.

Mesopotamia: The Indian division, advancing with great dash yesterday attacked and captured our opponents' trenches on a front of 1000 yards in the bend of the Tigris, on the right bank, northeast of Kut-el-Amara. Seven officers and 175 men were captured in the course of the operations.

Our opponents' trenches at Sannayyat were bombarded on the same day and their lines were successfully raided in three places.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The official communication issued by the War Office last night reads:

Intermittent artillery fighting occurred on the greater part of the front; it was more active north of the Somme, in the regions of Bouchavesnes and Clery, and in the Argonne, in the sector of Four de Paris.

Belgian communication:

In the region of Dixmude a violent artillery duel took place. In the direction of Hetsas there was lively bomb fighting. The Belgian heavy artillery silenced enemy mine-throwers.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Thursday)—Russian troops attacking the German lines in the region of Lake Babit, west of Riga, have scored an advance of more than two kilometers, capturing a position between the Tirul marsh and the River Aa, the Russian War Office announced yesterday.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Thursday)—In the Ledro Valley violent artillery fire was directed against our positions on heights north of Rio Ponale. Our opponents entered one of our outposts on the southern slopes of Cimo Doro but were at once ejected. In Travignolo Valley, the enemy artillery was particularly active against the Colbricon area, but no attack followed. Along the rest of the front, our artillery bombarded our opponents' lines of communication and billeting areas as usual.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

SOFIA, Bulgaria (Thursday) — An enemy monitor bombarded Tultcha from the tributary of the Kilia. We sank by artillery fire an enemy barge west of Tultcha.

GERMAN PRESS VIEWS SPEECH OF MR. GERARD

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—A Berlin telegram to the Frankfurter Zeitung of the Gerard banquet explains the Ambassador's references to German leaders as complimentary and criticizes Pan-German comments. The latter are anxious, it says, concerning the understanding pending with the United States whereby ruthless submarine warfare would be avoided.

The majority of the German press and people desire good relations with the United States, however, and would rejoice if an agreement were reached concerning armed merchantmen.

Count Reventlow's assumption that the Berlin banquet celebrated the United States' attainment of its political end is an exaggeration, both of the occasion and of what is now negotiating between Germany and the United States.

The telegram adds that Mr. Gerard's reference to the present German leaders was, perhaps, not diplomatic but well meant and in no way constituted a threat if other men came in. The paper printed the words "armed merchantmen" and "now negotiating" in spaced type.

The Dusseldorfer General Anzeiger's Berlin correspondent says Count Reventlow's conclusion that the United States have apparently reached their political aims concerning Germany is wrong.

In view of the recent events, he writes, it is more probable that in future Germany may achieve her political aims as regards the United States without being hampered by Washington as has formerly been the case.

Quotations Said to Be Correct

BERLIN, Germany (Thursday), by wireless to Sayville—With reference to the message sent by the State Department at Washington to Mr. Gerard asking for information on his speech at the banquet given in his honor on Saturday night by the American Association of Commerce and Trade, it can be stated that the Ambassador's remarks were quoted correctly in the dispatches forwarded to the United States. The report sent out by the Overseas News Agency quoted the Ambassador as saying:

"Never since the beginning of the war have the relations between Germany and the United States been so cordial as now."

The Ambassador is also quoted as having said: "At no time since the foundation of the German Empire have the relations between Germany and the United States been better than they are today."

The speaker avoided any reference to the other powers in this connection and confined himself to a statement on the present friendly relations between the two governments. His remark was received with hearty applause by most of the Germans present and has been cited with approval by the newspapers, with a few exceptions.

Mr. Gerard was received on Monday by Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg for a half hour's discussion of German-American relations.

SOCIALIST GROUPS CONFER IN GERMANY

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany (Thursday)—The Socialist opposition parties have held an imperial conference in Leipzig. Herr Ledebour presided and 157 delegates attended, 35 representing Spartacus, or the extreme group. Herr Haase attacked the party majority, and called the Vorwaerts a Government organ. The opposition, he said, would not leave the party but would try to gain support of the masses.

The Spartacus group expressed distrust of Herr Haase's supporters and demanded an embargo on party subscriptions. They also declared the parliamentary activity of the Minority Group insufficient, maintaining that the battle must be fought with all available means, even if it led to a party split. The Minority Group, however, requested all groups to unite against party management and this was agreed to by 111 to 40 votes.

ENGLAND HEARS OF THE ENTENTE PEACE ATTITUDE

(Continued from page one)

reached the date of victory may well depend. The road to victory, long though it may be, The Times editorial concludes, is now running straight to its appointed end.

It is particularly satisfactory to the western Entente peoples that a thorough understanding, as indicated in yesterday's cables, appears to have been reached between Italy on the one hand and the rest of the Allies on the other in the matter of Greece, a somewhat unfortunate impression having been produced by Italy abstaining from identifying herself with a clause of the Dec. 31st note to Greece demanding release and reparation for Venizelists.

This understanding, however, is indicated mainly by the unity of the Allies in the latest ultimatum to Greece, for the secrets of the conference have been very closely guarded and pressmen have deduced the satisfactory nature of the conference mainly from the smiling and happy expressions of its members both in Rome and on their return to their own countries.

That the conference was of a very businesslike character was evident from the almost complete absence of ceremony usually accompanying such conferences. On Saturday the Entente representatives sat for six hours, the Prime Ministers having a short consultation by themselves during the morning and civilian and military members holding separate sittings in the evening, the former to consider diplomatic problems and the latter military questions. Mr. Lloyd George's speech today is, therefore, looked forward to with especial eagerness in view of the possibility that he may shed light on what was accomplished.

Great Guildhall Meeting

Mr. Lloyd George's Speech May Refer to Near East Questions

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The announcement that Mr. Lloyd George will speak at the great Guildhall meeting tomorrow, which will inaugurate what is termed the "loan of victory," has aroused the keenest interest. The Prime Minister has not spoken in public since his House of Commons speech on his accession. Since then he has visited Rome and while the secret of the council held in the Italian capital has been well kept, those who were present are freely declared to be quite unusually satisfied with the result.

It has been stated that as a result of explanations and discussion, unity of view has been achieved by Italy and her allies and this has, of course, a vital bearing on the whole attitude of the Entente toward Greece and the near eastern question in general.

In abstaining from associating herself with her allies in the fourth clause of the Entente note on Dec. 31, which demanded release of and recompense for Venizelists arrested after the events of Dec. 1 in Athens on the ground that this was an internal matter, Italy could take the position that unlike her allies, England, France and Russia, she was not a guarantor of the Greek constitution.

It has, however, always been known that Italy did not regard M. Venizelos in the same favorable light as, for instance, France, and that conceiving Italian and Greek interests to clash in the Eastern Mediterranean she was perfectly ready to see Greece in the ranks of her enemies and was anxious to avoid being associated in supporting M. Venizelos, who has always so strongly asserted Greek claims and aspirations in the Eastern Mediterranean and in Asia Minor.

If the inspired statement in the Paris press that Italy identified herself with the Allies' point of view regarding Greece, after obtaining certain explanations, means as it seems to do that in the joint note handed to the Athens Government yesterday morning demanding immediate acceptance of the demands in a previous note, Italy identified herself with all the Entente demands without reservation a further step has clearly been taken in the consolidation of this alliance.

Additional probability is lent to this view by the reported presence at the Rome conference of General Milne, British commander at Salonika, Sir F. Elliot, British Minister in Athens, and Earl Granville, newly appointed British agent to the Venizelos Government. Many other vital matters were, of course, undoubtedly discussed, hence, it is expected Mr. Lloyd George's speech tomorrow may contain a very important pronouncement.

Italy and Greece

Former Now in Line With Allies on Near East Problem

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Christian Science Monitor representative is informed in authoritative quarters that it is perfectly correct that Italy has definitely come into line with the Allies in the matter of Greece and M. Venizelos. Responsible Italian newspapers have of late been particularly emphatic in the anti-Venizelist line they have always adopted. The Corriere della Sera has lent its columns to statements that M. Venizelos is responsible for rendering vain all negotiations between the Athens Government and the Entente and that there was general disapproval of his action in imposing his Government on the Cyclades which was unwilling to accept it spontaneously, a statement which is the direct reverse of the truth, the Venizelos Government being everywhere the result of the popular movement which has made him leader of three-quarters of Greece, including the islands.

While publishing these statements from correspondents, the Corriere della Sera also endeavored to minimize Mr. Lloyd George's recognition of the Venizelos representatives.

Other newspapers have urged the extension of the blockade to the Venizelos territory and have appeared to associate themselves with the attitude of the Athens Government. It is not clear that the newspapers have given expression to any large body of Italian opinion, but only to that of the ultraimperialists who feel that Greece, under the leadership of M. Venizelos with his nationalist aspirations extending to Asia Minor, could not possibly fail to clash with Italian ambitions in the eastern Mediterranean.

The Christian Science Monitor informant considered that a very important result had been achieved in bringing Italy into line with the Allies, and Italy had shown a "very excellent spirit," full of promise for the immediate future in setting unity above every other consideration.

Gigantic War Loan

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—All sections of the press are uniting in an effort to give the new war loan a hearty welcome. This morning's papers devote one and two columns in prominent positions, reviewing the various factors attending the issue. In a lengthy leading article The Times points out the duty of citizens to lend and urges all classes to sink questions of private profit in patriotism. The keynote of The Times article is that service during the war is as necessary as military service.

Application for seats at the great city meeting this afternoon in the Guildhall to inaugurate the war loan campaign have far exceeded available space.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, after the opening remarks of the Lord Mayor, will announce the terms of the loan and explain the operation. The Premier will then speak, followed by Mr. McKenna. Thus there will be on the platform three men who held the chancellorship of the Exchequer, Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. McKenna and Mr. Bonar Law, who now occupies the office.

No resolution will be moved, but enthusiasm is high, and, if expectations are realized, the loan should prove the most gigantic financial operation in history.

FARE INCREASE FOR ELEVATED NOT TO BE APPROVED

Special Commission Is Opposed to Any Advance in Rate, Says Lieutenant-Governor

The special commission created under the act of the last Legislature to investigate the subject of the Boston Elevated's financial condition will not approve a fare increase when it makes its report to the Legislature.

"The commission is opposed to an increase in fares," said Lieut.-Gov. Calvin Coolidge, chairman of the commission, when the commission finished an executive session this morning.

"The Elevated has been very anxious to have an increase in fares," continued Lieutenant-Governor Coolidge. "Our great problem has been to get the Elevated out of its trouble without an increase in fares."

Lieutenant-Governor Collidge said that the commission has had in mind the taking over of the Cambridge subway and some remission of the franchise and compensation taxes, amounting to about $600,000, in the nature of a loan, if it is later shown by an expert investigation, that such relief is needed.

The commission, he said, will recommend that the Public Service Commission undertake a thorough investigation of the Boston Elevated's financial condition, as well as a comprehensive study of the service, with a view to its development and improvement.

Prof. George F. Swain, chairman of the Boston Transit Commission, is workng on a draft of a report. The commission will meet again next Tuesday afternoon.

AUTO DRIVER ON PROBATION

WALTHAM, Mass.—Thomas J. Farrell of South Sudbury, who was arrested on Jan. 4 by the Watertown police for operating an automobile while under the influence of liquor, was released on $200 bonds and placed under the supervision of probation officers by Judge Samuel P. Abbott in the Waltham District Court today. Judge Abbott will make final disposition of the case on March 12. On Jan. 4 Farrell was driving an auto truck, which collided with a machine owned by Thomas A. Crimmins of West Newton and operated by John Fitzpatrick. Probation officers have been investigating the circumstances and with several South Sudbury residents appeared in court today in behalf of Farrell.

CENTRAL POWERS FOOD SUPPLY

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany (Thursday)—In an interview with Swedish journalists, Herr von Batocki said there had never been any question of food difficulties in Hungary. Austria's own grain harvest would possibly not last until the new harvest and Germany had, therefore, contemplated allowing her some 100,000 tons, but the Rumanian booty had rendered this unnecessary. He admitted the existence of local difficulties, but considered these were more frequent and worse in enemy countries.

CHAPMAN PLAN FOR STATE HOUSE GROUNDS IS URGED

Commission in Report to Legislature Says Improvement Can Be Made at $35,000 Cost

In a special report to the Legislature today the State House Commission recommended the adoption of a plan for the completion of the State House grounds, known as the Chapman plan, at a cost of $35,000. The main features of the present front entrance are retained. The commission also reported that the laying out of the State House grounds and the grounds of the Hancock house should be studied in unison if the Legislature decides to restore the John Hancock house as recommended in the Governor's inaugural address.

For the purpose of completing the State House grounds, the commission reported that it had caused to be taken for the Commonwealth the property adjoining the State House on the west, bounded by Hancock Avenue, Beacon Street and a line between the estates of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and William Endicott, between Beacon Street and Joy Place.

The matter of settlement is now in the hands of the Attorney-General's department, and the demolition of the buildings is under way.

With the cooperation of the Art Commission plans for the completion of the grounds have been made. Two plans were considered, the Chapman plan, prepared by William Chapman, and the Andrews plan, prepared by Robert D. Andrews, both employed by the commission as architects. The Andrews plan was estimated to cost $55,000.

The main features of the Chapman plan, the one favored by the commission, are the removal of the two fountains and steep bank on which they are is cut down to a gradual slope to the wall on Beacon Street. The long and narrow steps to the front are left. The iron balustrade, which emphasizes their narrowness, is removed and a new granite capping put on. The wall, fence and steps are retained.

In front of the east wing the walk is narrowed at the Beacon Street entrance wall and an iron fence is built along Beacon and Bowdoin streets, and the area within is filled and grassed over. On the west wing side a walk is built to the entrance similar to the east wing, a granite balustrade is added in front of the forward projection to match the east wing and a wall and iron fence is built along Beacon Street as on the Bulfinch front. The present path to the west side is removed. The Hancock house can be replaced on the east area or the entire plot filled, graded and grassed over.

Estimates for the cost of replacing the Hancock house are placed at $80,000.

DECISION ON LEAK INQUIRY UP TO HOUSE

(Continued from page one)

mentioned, particularly as having himself told Mr. Lawson, as the latter alleges, that "high officials" were rumored to have been mixed up in speculations on "leak" information.

Nor is that all, for Mr. Lawson is further rumored to have been told by a New York banker of a joint stock speculation account with a high official, close to the administration, with whom this banker is known to have had large professional dealings in the past.

While Mr. Lawson has never claimed to have any first hand knowledge on either of these cases, the Democrats know that if he gives the names in a hearing, which would make the rumors privileged material which the newspapers could publish without being liable for libel, it would be almost impossible for a great mass of the public not to accept the rumors, however little evidence in their support was brought out, or how much done to disprove them.

To add to this embarrassment of the Democrats, especially those of the Rules Committee, the control of the Rules Committee has several times been virtually snatched from their hands by intervention of the House in overruling recommendations of this committee.

With a huge mass of legislation crowding for handling during the remainder of the session, it is more than usually important that the "machine" work well and the Rules Committee is about nine-tenths of the whole "machine," so far as partisan control of legislation under such circumstances is concerned.

Then, if more embarrassment were needed, an extra session looms large, and will bring in a new Congress in which control is so evenly divided that no one yet knows which party will organize the House and with a prospect that party lines will be broken and the whole structure of House rules broken down and "machine" control done away with.

Technically the Rules Committee voted on strict party lines as followed in executive session this noon. First, it refused to consider the substitute resolution presented for the Republicans by Representative Campbell of Kansas for the broadest possible investigation of the alleged "leak."

Then they voted not to consider the "first Wood resolution" which is not privileged and has been pending for some time before the committee. Then they voted to report adversely the second Wood resolution for a "leak" investigation, which is the one upon which the hearings have been held.

Another session of public hearing was held this morning to hear the testimony of James Reilly, managing editor of the Wall Street Journal and of the ticker service which printed an intimation that the President would issue a peace note that afternoon, before it was given to the Washington newspaper men for publication the next morning.

Evidence showed that, although the Washington representatives sent messages to the Wall Street Journal that the forthcoming note was officially stated not to be a peace note, "a broker's private wire" from Washington carried different information which was brought to the Wall Street Journal by its reporters in New York and was used as a basis for the ticker statement, although the fact that official Washington said it was not a peace note had been received.

James Reilly, managing editor of the Wall Street Journal, was heard by the Rules Committee at a session of a public hearing held for that purpose this morning. He explained the ticker service of Dow, Jones & Co., publishers of the Wall Street Journal. His business, he said, is to print "every bit of gossip which reaches us," that may affect the stock market.

"If we are given something in confidence we would maintain our honor first and would retain no man in our employ who would not do so," he said. "About 11:30 one of our reporters told us that the President was preparing some sort of a peace note," he said, in explaining the origin of a statement carried on the ticker about 2:10 p. m. the day before the publication of the President's peace note, to the effect that "brokers' private wires" were carrying intimations that the President would, in the near future, address to the belligerents some proposals for peace."

Mr. Reilly said that the origin of this was in Wall Street "rumors," and that nothing received from their Washington representatives furnished any basis for it. Telegrams were introduced in support of this, the company's Washington office having wired that Secretary Lansing had announced that a note dealing with "the economic conditions" in the United States resulting from the war was to be handed to the newspaper men at 5 o'clock.

The general effect of this ticker statement, Mr. Reilly believed to have been wholesome. It was coming to be generally rumored that "something of a very disturbing nature" was impending. "It was undoubtedly mechanically a weak market and the result of such a market was to enable brokers to strengthen their margins and generally adjust accounts." He referred to rumors "of the street," brought to his office, of a meeting of brokers "about Dec. 15 at the Metropolitan Club, at which they were reported to have "compared notes" and come to the conclusion that an amount of industrials were being offered for collateral which made a dangerous situation, and, as a result of their meeting, unprecedentedly heavy margins were demanded and in some cases full payment required.

The witness stated that, so far as he knew, there was no advance information as to Mr. Lansing's first comment on the President's note and that the price of Steel was evidence of this.

The witness was then excused and no others were present, or are expected to be heard. The committee then went into executive session to decide what action to take on the whole subject.

Chairman Henry of the Rules Committee today received a letter from Samuel Untermeyer of New York denying that he had any conversation with Mr. Lawson or given any advice of a professional nature.

RETIRING AMERICAN MINISTER

THE HAGUE, Holland (Thursday)—Henry Van Dyke, the retiring American Minister to the Netherlands, will present his letter of recall to Queen Wilhelmina this afternoon and dine with the Queen and her consort in the evening. Dr. Van Dyke expressed regret that he was leaving the land of his ancestors, where he said he had met with so much kindness and made so many friends. He added that though no longer Minister to the Netherlands, he would continue to work for the maintenance of the good understanding and the true friendship existing between the two countries.

PRINCE TO VISIT SWITZERLAND

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany (Thursday)—Prince Johann Georg of Saxony has been sent to Switzerland to join Prince von Buelow and Count Goluchowski.

Women's and Young Women's

Suits, Coats, Dresses, Hats, Furs and Girls' Coats and Dresses at

¼ Less Than Regular Prices

A. Shuman & Co. Boston
Shuman Corner
THE SERVICE STORE

MEEKINS, PACKARD & WHEAT, INC.
Everybody's Store
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

IMPORTANT SALES IN PROGRESS
Sale of Silks
Sale of Dress Goods
Sale of Undermuslins
Sale of Domestics
Sale of Rugs

THE ANNUAL JANUARY SALE OF LINENS

Presents the Year's Greatest Assortments of Fine Linens at notable price savings. Complete import lines, including our famous Belgian Irish and Scotch Linens of our regular standard qualities are offered at sale prices.

FORBES & WALLACE
Springfield, Mass.

HAYNES & CO.
Always Reliable
346-8 Main St., Springfield, Mass.

The Greatest Quality-Getting, Money-Saving Event of the Season.

HAYNES MID-WINTER CLEARANCE SALE

A quality event offering high grade quality clothes at generous and worth while savings.

THE W. J. WOODS CO.
311 Main Street, Springfield, Mass.

Hart, Schaffner & Marx Clothes
Included in Our Semi-Annual Mark-Down Sale.

The Clement Co.
The Home of Correct Footwear
BANISTERS CLEMENTS
Two Ninety-one Bridge Street
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

The LEATHER Store
Baggage for Southern Travel
Wardrobe Trunks, $25 up; Bags, Suit Cases, etc.
C. W. WEEKS CO.
396 Main Street, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

RICHARD SCHUBERT
Piano, Player-Piano Tuning, Repairing
62 Avon Place, Springfield, Mass. Tel. River 4254

MOTOR VEHICLE COMMISSION FOR STATE IS URGED

In Joint Statement Presidents of Highway Safety League and Safe Roads Automobile Association Advocate Change

Complete separation of motor vehicle supervision and highway construction in Massachusetts by removing the powers of regulating motor vehicles and the granting of licenses to operators from the State Highway Commission and conferring them upon a newly created commission, is advocated in a joint statement by Moorfield Storey, president of the Highway Safety League, and Francis Peabody, president of the Safe Roads Automobile Association. At the annual meeting of the Safe Roads Automobile Association yesterday it was voted to support a bill in the Legislature to create a separate commission.

The joint statement begins by referring to Governor McCall's comments on the highway situation and his proposals for improving the situation, and continues:

"The first is by rearranging the departments of the Highway Commission either by adding a fourth commissioner to supervise motor vehicle operation and registration or by permitting the present board to delegate certain of its powers to an assistant. The second is by creating a motor vehicle commission distinct and apart from the Highway Commission.

"That a change is necessary in the system of motor vehicle supervision is admitted on all sides. In spite of efforts both on the part of public officials and private organizations to make the highways safer, conditions have become steadily worse. Each year sees an increase in the number of incompetent operators licensed without regard to fitness. Violations of law more and more frequently go unpunished. There is neither coordination nor harmony between the various authorities having to do with the subject. The motor vehicle problem requires treatment of the most expert kind. Such treatment is now lacking because the Highway Commission, the body most nearly concerned with the problem, is so overloaded with other work that it cannot devote proper attention to protecting the lives and safety of the public.

"The two proposals referred to, while somewhat similar on their face, differ radically in fact. One assumes that highway construction and automobile regulation naturally go hand in hand and that the present method of combining the two under one head has proved satisfactory. The other proposal proceeds on the theory that a board of engineers is not the proper body to frame and enforce what are essentially police regulations and that present conditions prove it. These conditions are just what one would expect from motor vehicle supervision by a road building commission. The bulk of the attention, time and interest of the commissioners is spent on road building and an enormous proportion of the motor vehicle fund is diverted to road construction. (Half of the approximately $3,000,000 spent annually by the Highway Commission is derived from motor vehicle registration and license fees, of which 88 per cent is expended upon road construction and only 12 per cent upon motor vehicle regulation). Consequently motor vehicle regulation is getting neither the money nor thought which its importance at the present juncture requires.

"The first proposal of the Governor which is understood to be suggested by the Highway Commission, leaves the control as before with that board, merely relieving it of certain troublesome details. Such a plan is absurd. The purpose of relieving the three commissioners of such details is to give them more time for road building. The more time they give to road building and the further removed they become from immediate contact with the automobile problem, the less interest will they have in it, consequently, the less money will they appropriate to deal with it; the less knowledge they will have concerning it and consequently, less intelligently will they treat it. The remedy goes precisely on the wrong tack.

"It is vital to meet the problem with both courage and intelligence. The first proposal is neither courageous nor intelligent, but a feeble makeshift suggested by the Highway Commission for the purpose of preserving its own authority and prestige. A separate commission must be established. The commissioner must be a man of high caliber, entitled to a good salary, with a chance to exercise his intelligence and enterprise on the problem before him and upon whom shall fall the responsibility of meeting this problem successfully. Such a man will not serve in a merely subordinate position. Whether the Highway Commission so desires or not, it must give over without reserve the control it now exercises over motor vehicle regulation to a commission which will have no temptation to divert its funds to other purposes and whose interests are primarily those of public safety.

"That an immediate and active demand exists for the complete separation of motor vehicle supervision and highway construction is shown by the fact that bills providing for a motor vehicle commission are being filed by at least three different organizations."

At the annual meeting of the Safe Roads Automobile Association at 104 Devonshire Building it was decided to advocate the following bills before the present Legislature:

"A bill to create a single-headed Motor Vehicle Commission to take over from the Highway Commission the registration and regulation of motor vehicles and the granting of licenses to operate the same.

"A bill requiring an examination of all operators of motor vehicles before granting them licenses.

"A bill providing that henceforth no license to operate a motor vehicle shall be granted to any person under 18 years of age.

"A bill to require cities and towns to designate cross-walks and safety zones in their thickly settled districts where pedestrians shall be safe from vehicles and providing that if pedestrians cross or walk upon the traveled part of the street at other points they shall do so at their own risk."

The following directors were elected: R. L. Agassiz, George E. Cabot, George D. Clapp, George E. Crocker, George A. Draper, William Endicott Jr., William A. Gaston, Edwin Farnham Greene, Alexander S. Porter Jr., Francis Peabody, Charles S. Rackemann, Henry E. Russell, Richard M. Saltonstall, Frederic E. Snow and Eliot Wadsworth.

At a meeting of the directors, held immediately after the annual meeting, the following officers were elected: President, Francis Peabody; secretary and treasurer, Kenneth Howes; executive committee, R. L. Agassiz, George D. Clapp, Francis Peabody, Alexander S. Porter Jr., Charles S. Rackemann.

WAR SAVINGS ISSUE PLAN FOR CANADIAN FUND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—Sir Thomas White, Minister of Finance, has announced the first step in connection with his campaign for greater national saving and the larger participation of the general public in financing Canada's war expenditure and furnishing imperial credits for the purchase of munitons in Canada.

An issue of war savings certificates maturing in three years in denominations of $25, $50 and $100 will be created. They will be obtainable upon application to any bank or postal money order office in the Dominion. The prices are $21.50, $43, and $86 respectively, that is to say, for every $21.50 lent now to the Government, $25 will be returned at the end of three years.

The discount of $3.50 constitutes a most attractive interest return. Provision is made whereby the certificates may be surrendered at any time during the first 12 months at their purchase prices; after 12 months, but within 24 months, at $22.25, and after 24 months but within 36 months, at $23,25 for every $21.50 paid. This means that the longer the certificates are held, the higher the rate of interest that will be obtained.

MR. DANIELS IS CONFIRMED BY VOTE OF 42 TO 15

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Winthrop M. Daniels, of New Jersey, was confirmed by the Senate late Wednesday to serve another term as a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The vote stood 42 to 15. The nomination of Mr. Daniels by President Wilson was confirmed after a prolonged delay during which certain of the progressive Republican element endeavored to deny the confirmation. Chief of the opponents was Senator Cummins of Iowa, who made a speech in opposition, based on the views Mr. Daniels held in connection with the 5 per cent rate case. Mr. Daniels was supported by 14 Republicans and opposed by five Democrats.

BUSINESS MEN TOLD TO ELIMINATE WASTE

CINCINNATI, O.—A plea to the American business man to learn his own business thoroughly, so that he can eliminate waste and thereby compete with foreign trade at the end of the European war, was made here Wednesday night by Edward N. Hurley, former chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, in an address before the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Hurley said:

"We know less about our own business than any nation in the world. Ninety per cent of the manufacturers do not know what it costs them to produce their goods."

TRADE UNION LEAGUE

The annual meeting of the Women's Trade Union League was held at headquarters, 919 Washington Street, last evening, when Miss Julia S. O'Connor was reelected president. Other officers elected were: First vice-president, Mrs. Ida S. Ripley; second vice-president, Mrs. L. B. Rantoul; treasurer, Miss Barbara Burr; executive committee, Miss Leone Baker, Boot & Shoe Workers' Union; Mrs. Bridget Dunn, Office Building Cleaners Union; Mrs. Susan Fitzgerald, Miss Maud Foley, Shirt Waist Makers Union; Miss Marion Hanford, Carmen's Union; Mrs. Delia Hurley, Waitresses' Union; Miss May Matthews, Telephone Operators Union; Miss Mary Meehan, Bindery Women's Union; Miss Ella Wescott, Retail Clerks' Union; Miss Alma Weisner, Stenographers' Union, and Miss Rose Sullivan, Telephone Operators Union.

MARINE ENGINEERS MEET

The fourth annual dinner of the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association was held at the Crawford House last evening. President James J. Raferty presided and George H. Willey acted as toastmaster. Among the guests were William Gilman, Frank L. Goudy, John A. Stuart, John Holloran, Robert B. Clark, Herman T. Parker, Joseph T. Drake and H. N. Tait, all of the United States Inspection Department.

SOCIAL WELFARE COMMITTEE HAS INSURANCE PLAN

Massachusetts Legislature Gives It Governor's Recommendations and First Report of High Cost of Living Board

That the social welfare committee of the Massachusetts Legislature is to be one of the "big" committees this year became evident yesterday when it received for consideration, by vote of the Legislature, Governor McCall's social insurance recommendations and the first report of the commission on the high cost of living, that relating to the prices of coal.

There had been discussion about sending the social insurance program to the committee on insurance, but this was frowned upon by some leaders who believed the insurance, rather than the social phase of the subject, would be emphasized by this committee, composed largely of insurance men. The proposal of a special legislative committee to handle social insurance, similar to the committee which considered the Governor's reorganization recommendations last year, was rejected.

Bills and petitions to the Legislature are coming into the offices of the Senate and House clerks in large numbers daily. The final hour for receiving them is 5 p. m. Saturday. Special arrangements have been made in the House clerk's office for handling the usual big Saturday rush. A lengthy table with drop electric lights is one of the special additions.

Yesterday's additions to the bills previously filed includes several Boston tunnel measures, filed by Senator Lawler on behalf of the Dorchester Board of Trade. They call for three tunnel extensions.

Tunnel No. 1, as it is called in the bill, would connect with the now almost completed tube at Andrew Square in South Boston and go under Dorchester Avenue to Pierce Square at Dorchester Lower Mills. Tunnel No. 2 would run from Andrew Square under Boston Street and Columbia Road, to Uphams Corner, then to Geneva Avenue and Bowdoin Street and to Codman Square. Tunnel No. 3, known as the Mattapan tube, would begin where the present Washington Street tunnel ends at Oak Street, pass under Washington Street and the railroad tracks to Harrison Avenue, near Waltham Street, under that thoroughfare to Blue Hill Avenue and under the latter to Mattapan Square.

An interesting bill was filed on petition of Eugene V. R. Thayer, president of the Merchants National Bank, and many others from almost 100 other cities of the State, seeking the creation of a system of industrial banks. Among the Boston names on the petition are those of Louis K. Liggett, Charles L. Edgar, president of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company, and George H. Smith, former president of the Chamber of Commerce. Other signers are from Brockton, New Bedford, Salem, Holyoke, Springfield, Chelsea and Fall River.

The bill provides that 10 or more persons may incorporate to do business as an industrial bank if authorized to do so by the Board of Bank Incorporation. The institution must have $25,000 capital in a town of less than 50,000 population, $50,000 capital in a place of more than 50,000 but less than 150,000 population, and $100,000 capital in a place of more than 150,000 people. Shares are to have a par value of $100 and 25 per cent of the capitalization must be paid in cash before business is done, the remainder to be paid in cash at the rate of not less than 10 per cent a month. The business of the bank is to loan money at 6 per cent interest and to sell or negotiate bonds, notes, certificates of indebtedness. Loans may be made on the installment plan or payment received in the same way.

A bill filed by the National Automobile Association of special interest to motorists and owners of commercial trucks calls for a new scale of automobile fees. Their bill proposes $2 for a motorcycle, $5 for every commercial motor vehicle used solely as such and for every motor truck of capacity of one ton or less, and $3 additional for every additional ton or fraction, $5 for every automobile less than 23 horsepower, $10 thence to 33, $15 thence to 43, $20 thence to 53, $25 thence to 63, and $30 for every automobile of 63 and above.

Among other petitions were the following:

Harvey E. Frost, for the funding of the unfunded debt of the Boston & Maine Railroad; from the same, for the purchase by the State of the capital stock of the Boston & Maine railroad now owned by the Boston Railroad Holding Company.

John J. Kearney, for one day off in seven for employees of hotels and restaurants.

Lloyd Makepeace, that primaries for city elections in Malden shall not be necessary where not more than twice as many candidates have been named as are to be elected, but that they shall be the candidates on the official ballot.

John F. Daly, that in cities of 90,000 population and more all superior officers and all persons in the Civil Service connected with the Police Department, except in Boston, after one year of service shall have one day's absence in seven with full compensation.

William P. Wharton, for the better protection of useful birds by the licensing of cats.

Louis S. Cox, that a second district attorney for the Southern District be appointed.

Courtenay Crocker, for the establishment of a bureau of employment under the direction of the State Board of Labor and Industries.

Lawrence F. Quigley, for the abolition of grade crossings of streets and railroads in Chelsea.

Herbert M. Plimpton and others, that trust companies may use the term "bank" as part of their name.

Luke D. Mullen, that the members of the Board of Incorporation receive $1000 a year additional salary for their services and that their clerk get $600 more.

Van C. Lawrence, that all State employees and officials who get less than $1800 a year each shall have an increase of 25 per cent in their salary.

In the House yesterday three members who had not previously qualified —Pierce of Greenfield, Raymond of Essex and Perry of Somerville—were escorted before the Governor and Council and received the oath. Mr. Perry was assigned to the Metropolitan Affairs Committee, Mr. Pierce to Ways and Means and Mr. Raymond to Judiciary.

Appropriation bills were received, several of last year's bills which had been referred to the "next General Court" were taken from the files and subjects in the Governor's inaugural message were referred to appropriate committees.

Reporting in response to a resolve of the Legislature of 1916, Charles E. Burbank, state supervisor of administration, opposes the proposed plan of pensioning the needy blind and favors instead a system of employment for which pay shall be given.

He recommends that the Legislature create a Commissioner of the Blind, who shall have an advisory unpaid board to assist him. The commissioner shall be charged particularly with seeing that the various State boards and organizations which are charged with caring for the blind are harmonized.

The Commission on Fisheries and Game favors national regulation of the taking of certain migratory fish in a special report on fishing in Buzzards Bay.

Clerks Are Appointed

Several legislative committees yesterday afternoon elected clerks as follows:

Constitutional Amendments, Cornelius Boothman of Adams; Federal Relations, William S. Conroy of Fall River; Insurance, John Craig of Boston; Metropolitan Affairs, Addison P. Beardsley of Boston; Municipal Finance, Gilbert G. Southworth of New Bedford; Roads and Bridges, J. Warren Moulton of Rutland; Street Railways, Robert S. Kent of Pittsfield; Taxation, Burgess H. Spinney of Weymouth; Towns, Arthur E. Marsh of Springfield.

CONGRESSMAN FESS SPEAKS TO BANKERS

Government ownership of public utilities is the trend of the times, said Congressman Simeon D. Fess of Ohio, speaking at the annual dinner of the Massachusetts Bankers Association in the Copley-Plaza last night. In order to counteract this movement, he said, it is necessary for business men to inform the public upon the danger of governmental ownership of many of the things advocated. Congressman Fess advocated increasing the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission as a means of meeting the popular demand.

The Congressman spoke also for a modification of the Federal Reserve Act, the bankers applauding his statements. The budget system, he said, will be used in running the Federal Government's finances at no distant time. He attacked the present system of appropriations as being productive of much "pork barrel" spoil. He concluded with a tribute to United States Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, saying that while the senior Senator from Massachusetts was on the Committee on Foreign Relations the United States would be kept out of war.

Prof. Albert B. Hart of Harvard University, was another speaker taking for his subject "Peace and War." He commended the peace movement and the work along this line of the United States Government.

IMMIGRATION WORK OF PORT IS GROWING

Growth of the statistical department of the United States immigration service at Boston has been so great that additional space has been found necessary, and pending the additional appropriation of about $100,000 needed to begin work on the new immigration station here, temporary space has been arranged at the present station on Long Wharf.

The carpenter shop of the station has been vacated and that room is to be used by the statisticians. The shop will now be located in a room formerly used by the United States customs service at Long Wharf, but taken over by the immigration service when the customs guards were moved to the Custom House Tower.

Henry J. Skeffington, United States Commissioner of Immigration at Boston, says the expansion of this work is another argument in favor of immediate action in Washington on the new station to be built at Jeffries Point, East Boston. While actual immigration here is now lower than usual, the number of warrant cases and investigations being taken care of is much larger than ever before, and the work is keeping the inspectors as well as statisticians busy.

ABSTINENCE ENCOURAGED

Alonzo Meserve, for many years headmaster of the Bowdoin Grammar School, provided in his will that if any of his nine children in any way used intoxicants or habit-forming drugs $1000 should be taken from their share of the estate and divided equally among the others, and in case they all failed to meet the requirements of total abstinence, the several sums are to be given to the Massachusetts Total Abstinence Society. The enitre estate was left in trust to Mrs. Abbie Marilla Meserve.

Noyes Bros. Inc.

127 Tremont Street (Opp. Park St.)

January Sale of Shirts

SHIRTS
Silk
Formerly $5.50
Now $4.50

SHIRTS
Imported Madras
Formerly $3.50
Now $2.25

SHIRTS
Over 1000 Dozen Madras and Percale Shirts
Formerly $2.00 and $2.50
All to Close at $1.25

Noyes Bros. Inc.

127 Tremont Street (Opp. Park St.)

DUAL CONTROL OF NATIONAL GUARD IS CONDEMNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Dual control of the National Guard was condemned by witnesses of the National Security League who appeared before the Senate Military Affairs Committee today to advocate the proposed system of universal military training.

Four witnesses were men who served on the Mexican border with squadron A, New York National Guard, and they looked upon the present system with disfavor because they held it placed an unjust burden upon patriotic citizens. They held that the universal system would distribute this burden with equity, making all able men liable to service in emergency.

Herbert Barry, secretary of the league, opened the hearing with a statement in which he called the dual system unfair, held the universal system "truly democratic and not militaristic,' and declared that military training produces an asset to the community in increased business efficiency.

He stated that it has become a truism that the United States is not in the proper state of preparedness. This, said he, is what the league is working for, though he explained that the National Security League is as strongly opposed to war and military autocracy as any other organization.

The present system of defense in the United States he characterized as "unworkable," penalizing one man by making him do service for the country while his neighbor stays at home in comfort. He favored the fundamentals of the bill being considered by the Senate committee and urged its speedy enactment. He thought the proper time for the Government to take a man for military training was between 18 and 21 years.

The enlisted men who testified were: Alden S. Blodgett, John Elliott, George S. Hornblower, and Allen F. Klotz. With the exception of Mr. Hornblower, who was a private, the witnesses had served their National Guard commands as noncommissioned officers. Mr. Elliott expressed doubt as to the ability of the National Guard to be recruited up to even peace strength today, because of the experience of the men who went to the border. This, said he, makes it the more imperative to adopt a universal system, in which none will be slackers.

Col. Charles E. Lydecker of the New York National Guard advocated a standing army of from 300,000 to 500,000 men. Then he would draft annually 150,000 more men for a period of intensive military training. The remainder of the able citizens, about 15,000,000 he estimated, should be taken for short periods of military training, according to his viewpoint of the national need.

ARMY AND NAVY Y. M. C. A.

The Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. headquarters at 14 Harvard Street, Charlestown, are entirely inadequate, according to the report of Secretary Frederick E. Morrison, issued yesterday. The report says that of the 11,452 enlisted men who bought lodgings last year, several hundred slept on the tables and floor. A campaign to raise funds for a new building will begin Feb. 5.

SCHOOL OF EDUCATION IS DECLARED A NEED

Establishment of a school of education in New England was advocated by Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education for Massachusetts, at a meeting of the Boston branch of the Collegiate Alumnae Association, at Boston University Wednesday afternoon.

"I believe the one thing that would do more than anything else for the sound development of education in New England," said Commissioner Smith, "would be the founding here of a school of education similar in scope and purpose to Teachers College of New York. With 7,000,000 people and a school enrollment of 1,500,000 pupils, these six states should have something more for the upbuilding of our profession than normal schools, whose primary task must remain the teaching of elementary school methods and a few meagerly supported departments of education in colleges."

REPORT OF NEW HEAD FOR CANADIAN PACIFIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Quebec—Many rumors claiming good authority have come from the Middle West recently regarding a change in the presidency of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

The most recent of these name Lord Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific, as the next Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Lord Shaughnessy has labeled them all as untrue, the latest being called by him "a creation of a brilliant newspaper imagination."

POLICE SCHOOL FOR RECRUITS ADVOCATED

Establishment of a police school for the training of recruits for the various police departments of Massachusetts was advocated by Raymond B. Fosdick of New York yesterday in the third lecture of the series being given to the members of the Cambridge police force under the auspices of Harvard University. Such a school, the speaker said, would enable even the smallest towns to secure trained policemen.

In advocating a card index for daily and monthly reports of cases he said: "Under the system in use in many police departments in this country, many of the complaints made of crimes are completely forgotten after a little while and nothing is ever done about them. This would not be the case if a card index system of crimes, the detective in charge of the case and reports of progress were kept."

Beginning on Jan. 15 and continuing four days Inspector Cornelius F. Cahalane, head of the training school of the New York Police Department, will be the lecturer.

TUFTS COLLEGE LECTURES

MEDFORD, Mass.—Joseph Steinmetz, president of the Aero Club of Pennsylvania, gave an illustrated lecture on "Aerial Warfare and Some Devices Terrestrial and Submarine" before the students and faculty of Tufts College in Goddard Chapel today. At the noon meeting on next Monday Dean Shailer Mathews of the Divinity School of the University of Chicago will speak on "The United States and the Orient."

Filene's
MEN'S SHOPS

New "Trench" overcoats $25

The belted-all-around coat that has come to stay. Rough brown and gray mixtures.

Other overcoats $15 to $55, including plenty of warm ulsterets at $22, green heather gray and brown overcoats, many from foreign woolens.

Men's dogskin coats, $25

The plain black heavy black dogskin. Some with muskrat collars, $27.50, with raccoon collars, $30.

Men's raccoon coats, $165, $185. Extra fine raccoon skins, the DARK quality.

Men's wombat coats, $35, $50 to $75. England has placed an embargo on wombats (from Australia).

(Filene's—Mail Orders Filled—Second Floor)

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER—BOSTON

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

BOOKER WASHINGTON AND HIS GREAT WORK

"Booker T. Washington: Builder of a Civilization." By Emmett J. Scott and Lyman Beecher Stowe. Doubleday, Page & Co. $2 net.

The authors of this book disclaim having made a formal definitive biography. As they say: "The formal, exhaustive life and letters remain still to be compiled." Booker T. Washington, in his "Up From Slavery," covered the first part of his career autobiographically, and in a way that any later biographer can hardly hope to rival. As for his life after he left Hampton Institute for Tuskegee, it cannot be told in its entirety probably until some years have passed, for back of the both seeming and real success which he achieved as a racial leader and pioneering educator, there were strifes and struggles, victories and defeats, which it would serve no good purpose to disclose now, if ever.

What the authors of this book have done is simply described. Under broad titles such as "Washington the Man," "Washington the Educator," "Washington and the Negro Farmer," "Managing a Great Institution" and "The Leader of His Race," they have dealt as synthetically as possible with differing phases of the man's career and record, making cumulative the presentation of pertinent facts. How he met race prejudice, how he got close to the people—Caucasian and African—how he built up the $4,000,000 "plant" and annually begged the large income necessary to run the Tuskegee School, these also are described in an authoritative way. For the makers of the book were chosen for the work by Dr. Washington, one of them being his secretary for 18 years. They have had access to complete data of a written or printed sort. On its informational side the book no doubt is accurate so far as it goes; but it lacks anything of an intimate sort, drawn from journal or diary, showing what the reactions of this leader of an ostracized race were as he came to know the burdens and buffets of his position, as well as its delights and rewards. Not much of his correspondence is given, and such as is centers mainly around political appointments in the South, his own unquestioning loyalty to Mr. Roosevelt and the attacks which Dr. Washington had to meet from critics who were of his own race.

The only new disclosure respecting the man's character which will come with much surprise to his friends and supporters is the revelation as to the pace at which he forced his subordinates to work and the relative severity with which he maintained discipline and uttered his admonitory homilies. There is a form of reaction against collective or community treatment of a repressive nature endured in youth, which adults often show when they come to power. Enforced servility not infrequently breeds later captious and arbitrary use of power.

For the student of educational ideals and methods the record of Hampton Institute and of Tuskegee, of Samuel Armstrong and Booker T. Washington, as they developed those institutions, has unusual value, for they pioneered with Negro and Indian youth in many forms of vocational education and "extension" work, that only recently have been discovered by educators of the Caucasian youth of the country, and in their case often derived from Germany. Whereas Mr. Armstrong got his ideas and ideals from Mark Hopkins at Williams College and from study of his own father's handling of the primitive Hawaiians following the invasion of the Pacific islands by the New England missionaries. What Mr. Armstrong proved workable at Hampton, Dr. Washington emphasized and expanded at Tuskegee, namely, that education was by as well as for work, and that personalities as well as text books, willing and doing as well as thinking and hoping, were parts of any well-considered program.

Dr. Washington's policy of opportunism as a race leader, his subordination—but not elimination—of emphasis on legal and political rights, his demand that his race should for a season stress economic and industrial efficiency rather than social liberties and equalities, differentiated him from all previous leaders of his race, and involved him in his most prolonged and acrimonious controversy. It should be said that he usually declined to descend to polemical strife, being content to let history judge him and his policy. He is supported in his general attitude by the authors of this book, and one of them is a grandson of Harriet Beecher Stowe, author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Whatever the verdict of time may be upon this prudential policy, it must be said for it that it enabled him to have a wider range of influence, North and South, than any man of his race ever has had. Following his famous speech at Atlanta in 1895, in which he won the South and at the same time proved himself to be a commanding orator, there was a lowering of the temperature of hostility between the races, that, broadly speaking, has not been heightened to this day. Racial self-consciousness and pride among the Negroes have increased, with a consequent diminution of desire to amalgamate the races or to dispute over social equality. State and Federal aid to schools for the Negroes, along lines championed at Tuskegee, has both decreased illiteracy and enhanced the economic independence of descendants of former slaves. Parasitic types of political and ecclesiastical leaders who battened on the freedmen following the war are not as common as they used to be. Schools for education of Negro educators, lawyers, journalists and other professional men continue to train leaders, as Dr. Washington always insisted they must.

Such facts will have to be reckoned with by the latter day biographer of Dr. Washington when he comes to reckon with the charges of his contemporary critics that he betrayed his race by his emphasis on economic capacity and social duties rather than on political rights. His own words show that he never differed from his critics' ideals, but only as to ways and means of making them real. He was for a flank, they for a frontal attack; he for the methods of the sun, they for the ways of the north wind in stripping the traveler of his coat. He declined to hate any one, or to counter a blow for a blow. A more practical Tolstoian the country has not had.

SWISS NOTES

ZURICH, Switzerland—In "Neutrale Stimmen" the leading neutral nations of the world are given an opportunity to express freely their views on the subject of the great conflict. The United States of America have two spokesmen, the German-American Prof. Paul Carus, and the English-American Professor Clapp. Professor Carus notes the overwhelming anti-German feeling in America. This is due, he holds, to the prevailing English education; the fact alone that the English language is spoken to a great extent governs American sentiment and makes people view things through English spectacles. The German-Americans, however, he asserts, side with Germany because they have preserved a wider outlook and are able to view the world conditions more objectively. Professor Clapp, on the other hand, maintains that it was the violation of Belgian neutrality as well as the attacks on the English coast and the Zeppelin raids on London and Paris which primarily set American public opinion against the Central Powers. As regards the future, Professor Clapp believes that the best safeguards against a recurrence of such a calamity would be the freedom of the seas, and the doing away with the policy of secret treaties and secret diplomacy.

The spokesman for Holland is Professor van der Wyck, and that of Norway Karl Aas, while Sweden speaks through her eminent historian Harold Hjärne.

Switzerland is represented by the Bernese theologian Prof. F. Marti, D. D. The violation of Belgian neutrality, he writes, caused great consternation among the Swiss people, all the more so as nobody had expected such a step on the part of Germany. He considers narrow nationalism, and therefore all amalgamation of natural science (which in its very nature is international or rather supernational) with politics (which naturally must pursue national aims), as distinctly un-Swiss. Switzerland has greatly benefited by outside influences from all directions. She has, however, not merely assimilated these influences, but has transformed them, with the result that something bearing a decided Swiss stamp has developed. Thus the Swiss are not only the receiving, but also the giving. The most important mission of the little republic to the world in general and the warring nations in particular is to show that difference of race does not exclude unity and strength, that spiritual union is a stronger bond than blood-relationship.

Books by contemporary writers at reasonable prices have always been a great need in Switzerland. Messrs. Huber & Co., of Frauenfeld, therefore, merit special commendation for putting on the market a special, low-priced edition of a series of works by present-day Swiss authors. The first six volumes of the series are: "Marie Thurnheer" by Paul Ilg, "Drei altmodische Liebesgeschichten" by Meinrad Lienert, "Daniel Pfund" by Alfred Huggenberger, "Bauz" by Albert Steffen, "In der Glücksschaukel" by Olga Amberger, and "Schalkhafte Geschichten" by Felix Moeschlin.

Two further new publications by Messrs. Huber & Co. are "Aus meinen Sommertagen," by Alfred Huggenberger, and "Der starke Mann," by Paul Ilg, both of which enjoy a great demand.

The latest works in Swiss dialect published by Messrs. Francke of Berne are Paul Haller's now famous drama, "Marie und Robert," and Josef Reinhart's "Waldvogelzyte," and, most important of all, "Die heilige Flamme," by Rudolf von Tavel, the most popular of Swiss dialect writers.

"L'homme dans le rang," by Robert de Traz, has now been translated into the German, under the title, "Im Dienst der Waffen." The translator is Max Fehr.

SEEING THE SISKIYOUS

"A Day in the Siskiyous." By J. Frank Hanly, Indianapolis, the Art Press. $3.50.

This is a profusely and attractively illustrated (in color mainly) book dealing with the scenery in and about Ashland, Ore., which includes views of the Siskiyou Peaks and Mt. Shasta in California. Quotations from prose and verse writers, dealing with mountains and especially those of the Pacific slope, are copiously scattered throughout the book. The text is described by the author as an "Oregon extravaganza." To be more accurate it is a rhapsody on the natural beauties seen, and a record of the reactions of nature in some of her finest aspects upon a layman unusually susceptible to the majestic and the charming. John Muir is often quoted by the author; and he would have been glad to see such a book dealing so sympathetically with the splendors of a region akin to the one farther south which he has forever associated with his name and his fame as an explorer and naturalist.

BRITAIN'S PROBLEMS OF COMMONWEALTH

"The Empire and the Future." Macmillan & Co. London. 2s. net.

This series of six studies upon imperial subjects, originally delivered as lectures in the University of London, is well worthy of publication in book form. Each of the six studies is a valuable contribution to a consideration of the vital and complex problems which confront the formation of a British commonwealth. They gain additional interest when read in conjunction with "The Problem of the Commonwealth" and "The Commonwealth of Nations," in which the results of the researches of the members of "The Round Table" are so ably set forth.

The complexity of the problem which faces Great Britain is scarcely yet recognized by the public, but it is only necessary to recall the extent and widespread nature of the territory involved, the diverse races with their varying phases of development, to begin to realize the magnitude and intricacy of the problem. Decisions of a momentous nature face the people. The question is one which admits of no "wait and see" drifting policy; it requires a master conception and a master hand to frame the conception in a concrete form.

Those who look for guidance as to the form which a closer union between Great Britain and her colonies and dependencies should take will do well to consult the pages of "The Problem of the Commonwealth." The value of the present studies lies in the fact that they enable the reader to gauge the practical difficulties which face the commonwealth builder, whose success will depend upon the measure of his imagination, sympathy and judgment. The sharing of responsibilities in due proportion will in itself present a task of no easy settlement.

Dr. Michael Sadler sets forth the importance of the work to be done by the universities. The old Oxford and the old Cambridge are passing away. "As world centers of study and training" and as exponents of a new ideal their future will in some respects be more akin to their more remote past. On industrial questions the modern temper of thought has a quasi-medieval tendency, a tendency to restore in a modified form the Gothic guild, a tendency toward the growth of an ever-widening intellectual alliance between nations. A renaissance, not so much of learning as of humanity, seems to be appearing on the horizon, and "the 'nations' of a medieval university may have their analogue in the modern."

The keynote to Sir Charles Lucas' study upon "Empire and Democracy" lies in the words: "The British Empire means an independent Great Britain, the loss of the empire means a dependent Great Britain, a British democracy existing on sufferance, if it continues to exist at all." The saying of Thucydides, "I have remarked again and again that a democracy cannot rule others," has often been quoted as proving that democracy will not be able to manage an empire. A good deal of confusion seems to have arisen over the terms "management" and "rule." Great Britain neither attempts nor wishes to rule her dominions, nor can there arise a question of management in the wide sense of domination. Whatever may be the basis of the desired Commonwealth, Great Britain can only be primus inter pares or chief among equals. In Sir Charles Lucas' words, the answer to the question can a democracy manage an empire "depends upon the kind of empire and upon the kind of democracy." The predominating feature of the British Empire is diversity, and it is in the reconciling of the components making up this diversity that some people see difficulties ahead; but may it not be that the separate development of each of the component parts upon its own lines will be a source of vigor and mutual enrichment?

Modern democracy, as the master of Balliol points out, has a religious origin "Its advent was in that extraordinary army which gathered round Oliver Cromwell." The "agreement of the people," drawn up in October, 1647, claimed that "men were born free, because each is the image of God. . . . The democratic idea was thus in essence a means to secure spiritual freedom." If the coming democracy is upheld by a spiritual conception, its power to weld and preserve a commonwealth is assured.

The contribution of Dr. H. A. L. Fisher, vice-chancellor of the University of Sheffield, upon "Imperial Administration," which deals chiefly with the machinery of government in connection with India, shows incidentally how important are the "problems of administrative mechanisms" which will call for solution. The magnitude of the empire itself is apt to arrest unduly the imagination of some people; the important factor is not the extent of the empire, it is the underlying ideal. For that reason Mr. Philip Kerr, the editor of The Round Table, who realizes that the essence of any lasting or even serviceable union must be unity in diversity so that the "freedom of a part" may find "its highest development as a member of the whole," prefers to deal with the subject as one of "commonwealth" rather than of "empire."

In his study on "Commonwealth and Empire," he clears the air by emphasizing the misleading nature of labels. Few words have been more misused or misunderstood than "empire" and "imperialism," and he has done serviceable work in attempting to attach more precise meanings "to words which are bound to be greatly used in political discussions in the next few years." Fortunately, to the English-speaking people as a whole the empty glamour of empire does not appeal, but the ideal of commonwealth is deep rooted in their midst. The imperialist as well as the anti-imperialist literature of a few years ago does not reflect the views of the democracy of today; it reflects more truly a narrow and insular self-sufficiency born and nurtured in an atmosphere of political trivialities which great and stirring movements have swept away. To quote Mr. Kerr: "It is easier, indeed, to define the spirit than the nature of a commonwealth, and its spirit can be defined in no better way than to say that it is the spirit of the second great Christian commandment, 'Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.' This spirit . . . avoids the perils of national ambition as surely as it does the allurements of a selfish disregard of the needs of others. . . . It is, too, the very negation of that racial exclusiveness and pride, which is the root of false imperialism."

The surest foundation which a commonwealth can have is an enduring sense of national duty to the world at large, as Dr. Parkin endeavors to show in "The Duty of the Empire to the World."

BRANDER MATTHEWS ON THE THEATER

"A Book About the Theater." By Brander Matthews. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50 net.

One who went to Prof. Brander Matthews' most recent discussions of the theater hoping to find recorded there his judgments on popular actors and the latest plays and the art of the motion-picture show, would be greatly disappointed. The book gives no publicity to contemporary plays or people, and the cinematograph exhibition is mentioned but once, in the most casual fashion. This does not mean, however, that the subjects he deals with in "A Book About the Theater" are not modern. They are, even, in some cases, prophetic.

As for motion pictures, he writes all around the theme, though he does not touch it. He even hints at a historical forerunner of the name, in the days of Shakespeare and Ben Jonson, giving instances from their plays of the name "motion" being applied to marionette plays. Some of the chapters, notably those on puppet-shows and shadow-pictures or silhouettes, open the way for a thorough consideration of the whole question of the motion-picture show. Readers will be likely to venture the guess, and the hope, that Professor Matthews will make that the subject of a later "book about the theater."

In the introductory epistle, inscribed to Augustus Thomas, Professor Matthews confesses that he has spent many profitable hours "in the by-paths of stage history, and in the pleasant purlieus of the theater." He has in this volume confined his subjects to minor manifestations of the dramatic art, and to secondary questions of dramatic theory. The chapter titles indicate the wide range of his experience and enthusiasm: he writes of circuses, magicians and pantomimes, of minstrels and Punch-and-Judy shows, with no less zest than of the poetry of the dance and the book of the opera. On the side of theory, he moves easily from questions of scene-painting, the historic division of the drama into five acts, and collaboration in playwriting, to that of the show business and the toy theater, the "tuppenny colored" of Stevenson's boyish delight.

Professor Matthews' learning gleams pleasantly throughout the book, serving him, here at least, to throw color and romance about dusty and commonplace subjects. His manner, however, is at times diffuse almost to the point of making his thought appear vague. If the sincerity of his interest and the soundness of his information were matched with the charm of the style that he knows well how to use on occasion, the book would rank among the best, as it is among the most important, of his works.

The treatment of the themes which he has chosen for discussion, is frankly academic. It shows the college teacher of the modern type, alert with a twofold enthusiasm, as keen for the life of his own time as for the patient researches of the scholar. He loves shows; but when he goes to them he does not leave his academic mind at home. On the contrary it is partly in his academic capacity that he goes. Shows of all kinds make a point of departure for his scholarship: for painstaking studies in dramatic ancestry; for establishing the connections between forms that have diverged very widely, in the course of a few centuries; and for indicating the possibilities in the use and development of neglected and unappreciated kinds of shows. The classroom manner appears now and then, as in his advice to young playwrights, and in his discussion of the problems of dramatic criticism. It is not obtrusive, however; it will even add to the pleasure of some to feel themselves under instruction and advice about things theatrical.

It is a genial, humanizing influence that Professor Matthews exerts; a conservative influence, moreover, for he is urgent against startling innovations of incident or structure. He has also his prejudices, with which we may or may not agree. Naturally he holds a brief for the theater; for the time at least placing fiction below the drama as an art form. Not quite so naturally, he seems to have a prejudice against women as dramatists, taking a view that seems for so wise a man rather antiquated. But prejudices, when expressed gently and modestly, make friends rather than enemies. It is the crowning human touch to his book, that he is not ashamed to retain a few prejudices along with his learning, his observation, and his esthetic discrimination.

A LITERARY CAUSERIE

The respective merits of the net and discount systems of bookselling still have their untiring champions, whose battle rages with varying fervor. Meanwhile the representatives of an ancient calling are finding it increasingly difficult to carry on business without summoning to their aid adventitious wares in order to enable them to eke out a precarious existence. Few bookshops, however intelligently organized and administered, are able under modern conditions to subsist upon the sale of books alone, and a man who endeavored to set up business without combining with his book trade the sale of stationery, and all the modern et ceteras included in the term, and of the many trifles dear to the feminine and sometimes to the male heart would have little chance of success.

Some thirty years ago conditions were different from those which obtain in the book world today. Of the many changes which have taken place in the course of the evolution of the trade few can have given a greater stimulus, for a time at least, to the sale of books than the introduction of the discount system. The pioneer, or chief pioneer of this revolution, Thomas Bosworth, who, like the great Eighteenth Century printers, combined publishing and bookselling, created by his action a great fluttering in the dovecotes of Paternoster Row. His position was not altogether a happy one; not only was Paternoster Row arrayed in the fullness of its might against him, but even the book-buying world began to think they must have been contributing an undue quota to the pockets of the booksellers and the publishers. So far as booksellers were concerned any suspicion on this score was without foundation.

Neither tradition nor history tells us what profits the poets and orators of antiquity made when they were so fortunate as to induce their hearers to buy copies of their works, but we can imagine they were not less than those of many a modern bookseller. Nor are we told of the profits of the Roman booksellers, the great Sosii of the Augustan age, whose shops were rendezvous of literary men just as were the houses of the great printer-publishers of the Eighteenth Century in London. That at one time a considerable profit accrued from the mere sale of books is certain, or such a number of unlicensed booksellers would not have set up in Oxford, where they evidently made an excellent living in competition with the "sworn stationers," who practically held a monopoly in the sale of books to the undergraduates. Not that the sale of books to undergraduates is necessarily a paying concern, but unless the "sworn stationers" had made a success of their trade it is reasonable to suppose that the pirate booksellers would not have invaded their sacred precincts.

Different periods in the history of the book trade have presented their particular trouble. One of the difficulties with which the modern bookseller has to contend is the ever-growing number of books produced. In addition to the steady increase in the output of new books he is face to face with innumerable reprints; he cannot possibly stock his shelves with even half the new books which appear, and he knows that any attempt to cope with the mass of reprints is hopeless. He cannot pile up his shop with books as a well-known second-hand bookseller in Oxford Street was wont to do, on whose doorstep Mr. Gladstone was often to be seen. Although, it is said, the great Minister was never able to name a book which this bookseller had not got on his premises, it was impossible sometimes to get at the book for some days, so many volumes had first to be removed. In these hurried days people are too impatient to wait even for a few hours, much less for a few days. It is true that the modern bookseller is helped over this predicament by the existence of the wholesale bookseller, but the man who finds that he has to turn away many customers because he does not happen to have the particular book they ask for will find himself without a business.

Although the universities may be said to have called bookselling into being in the Middle Ages, and the Reformation led to a largely increased demand for books and pamphlets, the modern system of bookselling arose out of the establishment of the printing press, and the golden age of the bookselling business in England was the Eighteenth Century, when bookselling and publishing were combined. During the early years of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth centuries authors and booksellers had a peculiarly bad time, first under the censorship of the Star Chamber, which was relaxed under Queen Elizabeth, not from any superior openness of mind but simply because she did not care a farthing rush what the nature of a book was, provided it did not uphold the views of her religious opponents, and again under the champion among censors, Archbishop Laud.

Of the many eminent booksellers of the Eighteenth Century Andrew Millar was the most remarkable. A Scot who possessed more knowledge of mankind than pretensions to learning, he was for some years associated with another Scot, William Strahan, and in conjunction they produced Johnson's Dictionary. Boswell's estimate of him as possessing "good sense enough to have for his friends very able men to give him their opinion and advice in the purchase of copyright" was shrewd and accurate. In consequence of this good sense Millar gathered together a business and connection which enabled him to amass a large fortune. It was to his liberality to the authors whose works he published that Johnson referred when he said of him that he had "raised the price of literature." A thousand pounds, which was the sum he gave for "Amelia," was a princely price even in those days. The coach of Strahan, which Johnson describes as "a credit to literature," was the product of successful literary ventures such as Gibbon's "Decline and Fall," which had been refused in many quarters, Robertson's and Hume's Histories and Cook's "Voyages." Not many years ago the controversy which arose out of his action as literary executor of Hume was recalled by Lord Rosebery's purchase of the letters which passed between him and Hume.

These traders of the Eighteenth Century were something more than publisher-booksellers; as bankers and confidential agents they were brought into intimate relationship with many well known figures of the day. Among the habitués of Strahan's house were Thomas Somerville, Benjamin Franklin, Hume and Mrs. Thrale and the leading literary men of the time congregated in the houses of these great booksellers as did those of the earlier years of the Nineteenth Century in Albemarle Street when bookselling and publishing had become divorced. With this great band of booksellers the Strand is intimately associated. There, within a stone's throw of St. Clement Danes and of a well known modern firm of booksellers, stood Andrew Millar's house of business, while hard by in Wych Street, Strand, was the Shakespeare Tavern where the intermediaries between the book lover and the shelves he wished to fill forgathered at frequent intervals. These gatherings at their social club in the Shakespeare Tavern formed a much closer bond of intercourse than the modern annual trade dinner which has supplanted them.

ENGLISH NOTES

LONDON, England—K. G. Ossiannilsson, one of the younger generation of Sweden's poets, has published in Stockholm a prose work, "Vem Har Ratt I Vardskriget," in which he champions the cause of the Allies. There is no lukewarmness in his defense of the Allies as opposed to the Central Powers, and he maintains that the official and correct neutrality of Sweden would have assumed a different color could Ibsen and Björnson have expressed their opinion, but this of course is a pious individual opinion. He is on safer ground when dealing with ascertained facts, such as the misrepresentation of which England has been the victim in Scandinavian countries; and his stated convictions appear to have attracted widespread notice in Sweden.

Mr. Ernest Weekley in "Surnames," published by John Murray, has gone still further afield than he did two years ago in the "Romance of Names." Archbishop Trench many years ago revealed to the world the romance to be found in words, and this revelation may have stirred Mr. Weekley to give his readers more abundant and fantastic information on the subject. His last work, as he tells his readers, bears the relation to his earlier one of a treatise to a primer, and, as he truly points out, the study of the origin of surnames can throw valuable light upon the time when they first appeared. The study is more than a mere pastime, it can prove a valuable mine of philological knowledge.

"The Industrial Outlook," edited by H. Sanderson Furniss, principal of Ruskin College, announced by Chatto & Windus as forthcoming in December, is a collection of essays, among which are "Employers and Property," by C. W. Daniels, lecturer on economics at the University of Manchester; "The Control of Industry by Producers and Consumers," by Willima Piercy, lecturer at the London School of Economics, "The Wage and the Status of the Wage-Earner," by Henry Clay, "Labor Organization," by J. H. Taylor, lecturer at the University of Leeds, and "The State and the Control of Industry," by W. H. Pringle.

One of the latest additions to the "Cambridge Manuals of Science and Literature," published by the Cambridge University Press, is H. G. Aldis' "The Printed Book," which traces the story of the printed book from its introduction in the western world to the present day.

In "The Middle Years" Mrs. "Katharine Tynan" Hinkson continues the record of her literary and social life from 1891, where her previous record of "Twenty-five Years" left off, down to 1911. The book is published by Constables.

"Beautiful Buildings in France and Belgium" is the title of a collection of reproductions in color and monochrome on a small scale from rare prints and drawings, with descriptive notes by C. Harrison Townsend, which has just been published by Fisher Unwin. These reproductions have a double interest, historical and artistic; they recall works of art which have been destroyed, and the masters who are represented are for the most part English, as W. Callow, Nash, David Roberts and Stanfield, or who worked in England, as Boys, Prout, C. Simonan and Wild.

In any question as to the comparative merits of individual and state ownership George Redford decides unreservedly for state ownership. In "State Services," published by Smith, Elder, he advocates the management of the farming in each district by the county council. One wonders whether he has come in contact with supporters of his views who have in certain districts in England become tenants of the county council, and have learned to wish that—they hadn't. Unfortunately neither are the county councils nor the state yet the embodiment of all wisdom; when they are, it will be difficult to imagine anyone disagreeing with the views which Mr. Redford puts forward so earnestly. People in England are already so accustomed to state guidance and control, that they are more ready than they would have been four or five years ago to listen respectfully to his views and to agree with him that "state guidance and help are involved in the complete conversion of the powers of the soil into the products which sustain men."

AMERICAN NOTES

Within a limited but important field of investigation, Clarence Walworth Alvord has carried out an important task in his two-volume history of "The Mississippi Valley in British Politics." It is a study of the pre-Revolution period in the region west of the Atlantc Coast colonies of Great Britain.

Harvard, in Longfellow, Lowell and Norton, a generation ago had able students of Dante on her teaching staff. A present member of the faculty, Prof. C. H. Grandgent, has just written a biography of the major poet.

Josephine Preston Peabody dedicates her latest collection of poetry, "Harvest Moon," to the women of Europe.

The American authors' fund for the relief of the soldiers of the Allied nations amounts to nearly $5000.

The Dial of Chicago announces for the coming year a new department, "Notes for Bibliophiles," and lists among its new contributors, H. J. Laski and Randolph Bourne, who have won their spurs on the New Republic.

Detroit, Mich., has a new periodical—the Theatre Arts Magazine—edited by Sheldon Cheney, to which the leaders in the "new theater movement" are to contribute.

President Goodnow of Johns Hopkins University has printed, under the auspices of Brown University, his recent exposition of "The American Conception of Liberty and the American Conception of Government."

Fritz Endell has made an excursion into hospitality and written on "Old Tavern Signs," a book in which much lore never previously massed makes the old time taverns seem like very real institutions with personalities back of them often.

Interest in Stonewall Jackson as man and as a strategist is by no means confined to the United States; and the constituency eager to read the latest collection of his letters—those written between the war with Mexico and the war between the States—will be wide.

Sergi Stepniak's latest drama, revolutionary in theme, has been put into English and has found a Boston publisher.

A third edition of Webster's Collegiate Dictionary has been issued by the G. & C. Merriam Company, Springfield, Mass., in thin paper, making a compact and easily handled volume. There are three styles of binding. Many features to aid the literary worker as well as helps to the ordinary reader are included.

A volume entitled "The Treatment of Armenians in the Ottoman Empire 1915-16," prepared under the supervision of Viscount Bryce by Mr. A. T. Toynbee as editor, and published officially by the British Government, has been received in the United States. The documents included in the book have bearing on the recent massacres of the Armenians by the Turks.

The Hartford Times, Connecticut's leading Democratic daily, has just entered upon its second century. For more than two generations it has been in the control of one family. Of its former editors, Gideon Welles, Lincoln's Secretary of the Navy, was the most renowned.

G. Bernard Shaw, in a letter to the New York chapter of the American Drama League, has declined an invitation to visit the United States this coming spring; and has done it in terms characteristically paradoxical and whimsical.

The Publishers Weekly has given up temporarily its custom of listing changes in the prices of books. They are so many now that it cannot give the space. The changes are almost uniformly upward.

Brentano's New York 5th Ave at 27th St
Booksellers to the World
All Books All Languages

ALL BOOKS of All the Publishers on Sale
Stewart & Kidd Company's
Ohio's Great Bookstore
CINCINNATI, OHIO, U. S. A.

OLD AND RARE BOOKS
Bought and Sold
JOHN HOWELL—Importer and Publisher
107 Grant Ave., San Francisco, Cal.

CONSCRIPTION FOR ALL URGED FOR CANADA

Former Professor of University of British Columbia Would Have Measure Applied Without Favor to All Classes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Dr. Mack Eastman, author and lecturer, who has been, prior to enlistment recently, acting professor of history in the University of British Columbia, speaking before the People's Forum, advocated conscription—conscription of the right kind, thorough-going, democratic, without loopholes, applied without favor to priest and layman, mechanic and professor, scavenger and bank clerk. "This," said the lecturer, "is the minute unique for Canadian democracy. The workers of the Dominion have it in their hands to prolong or shorten the war. If they rouse themselves now and demand conscription of the right kind, they can get it. If they hold back and the war drags on, conscription will come anyway, and will likely be carried through by men who have little sympathy with democracy.

"Two and a half years ago Canada formally entered the war. Her people almost unanimously approved. Organized labor approved either actively or passively. I know that some people are now whispering that the war is none of Canada's business. They should have found that out three or four years ago. Then the question might have been open to discussion. Now it is closed. To use it now as an excuse for national slacking is illogical, selfish, disloyal. Canada, with Britain, has made war on Germany. A victorious Germany would have the military right to annex us or to crush us with indemnities.

"Germany is not going to win—because France and England have done what Canada has not done. France has nearly one sixth of her population in uniform; Britain nearly one tenth; Canada about one eighteenth. And yet of the three countries Canada alone has a surplus of men over women. Recruiting is slow and grotesquely expensive. It played out nine months ago. There is no remedy but conscription. Some men fear if we once accept military conscription it, will fasten its fangs forever upon us. That is what will happen if we do not win. If Germany wins, a wave of imitative militarism will sweep around the world. Likewise, if the war ends in a draw, we shall all be militarized for the next struggle. If we win, we can take care of our own militarists. They are a small minority in France and the British Empire.

"Conscription of man-power has as its corollary the conscription of wealth. All large incomes should be affected by a heavily graduated income tax. If wealthy men of Canada want their wealth to be defended, they must pay the expenses of the defenders. Today the well-to-do in Canada are not required to contribute as much to save the Nation from destruction as the well-to-do in England were required to contribute after 1909 for the maintenance of the Government in time of peace.

"Finally, conscription will create powerful, central machinery which alone can grapple with the tremendous problem of readjustment after the war. Our extreme decentralization into provinces will make it harder to socialize our industrial life than if our Federal Government, like the centralized governments of Britain and France, had control of their natural resources. Nevertheless, if the popular demand be strong enough, some cooperative organization can be developed to unify Federal and provincial action in the economic sphere.

"If you rise to the emergency you will gather power to socialize and humanize and Christianize our economic life, and you will influence the terms of peace. We shall approach our ideal of a federation of liberal nations for world peace."

GOVERNMENT BY COMMISSION URGED FOR N. DAKOTA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BISMARCK, N. D.—A commission form of government, with nine commissioners representing as many districts and to devote full time to the State; four year terms for legislative commissioners; equal suffrage, limited suffrage, based on the Illinois plan; a constitutional convention; a reduction in size of both houses of the Legislature; increase in pay of legislators to $10 a day; extension of assemblies from 60 to 90 days; the holding of assemblies quadriennially instead of biennially; a short ballot; a convention primary system providing for selection; and eliminating further party primaries if these delegates in convention agree upon a slate, are among progressive measures which already have been put before the Legislature.

Regarding a constitutional convention, the non-partisan House favors immediate revision by the Legislature while the independent Senate holds for the usual procedure, requiring two to four years.

ORDER FOR DESTROYERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKIO, Japan—An order has been placed with Japan for the construction of 12 destroyers. Instructions have been issued, it is said, to the three navy yards at Yokosuka, Kure and Sasebo, and to the Mitsu Bishi Dockyard and Engine Works at Nagasaki, and the Kawasaki Dockyard at Kobe, for the building of two destroyers each by July, 1917.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Theodore Elijah Burton, former United States Senator from Ohio, is the latest capture of New York's financial institutions among Washington's public men. He is to be president of the Merchant's National Bank, the third oldest bank of the city, which was founded in 1803, with articles of association drawn up by Alexander Hamilton, the great financier of the formative period of the Nation's life. President Burton, since his retirement from the Senate, has been giving himself to careful study of some of the larger commercial and financial problems of the Nation; and he recently visited South and Central America. Thus he has added to his long study of fiscal questions while a national legislator, first in the House and later in the Senate, much contemporary knowledge of international affairs that will be a valuable asset, for himself and for the bank, as he enters this new field of action. Mr. Burton is the son of a clergyman. He was educated at Oberlin College, in Ohio, an institution now as then a center of ethical as well as of intellectual activities and ambitions. He studied law, practiced his profession, was sent to Congress in 1889, and, most of the time from that date until he entered the Senate in 1909, he was a major figure in the House of Representatives whenever it came to debate of revenue production, banking, and appropriations. He closed his public career as a statesman with a great fight against fraudulent and venal appropriation bills.

Plimmon Henry Dudley, rail expert of the New York Central Railroad, who has announced to the American Railway Engineering Association the technical terms by which manufacturers and users of rails can now get, without cost, information that will enable them to produce and buy flawless rails, is a native of Ohio and was there educated as a civil and metallurgical engineer. Early in his career he became interested in the problems of railroading, and in detecting and measuring defects in rolling stock and roadbed. Having the requisite mechanical skill to invent as well as to explore, he soon began turning out highly valuable instruments of precision to be used in connection with railways, and, in the course of time, won an international as well as national reputation for his research work and his serviceable ingenuity as an inventor. Years ago the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company added him to its staff of experts, and it naturally has had first use of his knowledge. Thus it has been the first to test, on a given stretch of track between Buffalo and Albany, the durability and perfection of the rails made and tried after rules laid down by Professor Dudley. But such technical knowledge as this inventor and engineer gets by his research work he reports to bodies with a widely diffused membership, and he sets up no monopolistic claim to his work, nor does his employing road.

Lord Inchcape, who recently declared himself against Government assistance in the matter of merchant shipping and in favor of private enterprise, is a commercial magnate whose services have often been utilized by the British Government in important matters. He is a partner and director of many companies whose interests are as much national as private, including the Suez Canal Company and Pacific & Oriental Steam Navigation Company. Lord Inchcape's experience includes terms of service on many commissions and committees. Some of these were concerned with the improvement of the consular service and with the commercial intelligence placed at the disposal of British traders. Others were concerned with finance and railways. He was also appointed His Majesty's special commissioner and plenipotentiary to China for the purpose of negotiating a new commercial treaty with that country, which was signed in 1902. In view of his past experience, Lord Inchcape's opinion on matters connected with merchant shipping likely to come up for settlement after the war will be valuable.

Charles Brown Sears, who has been selected by Governor Whitman as justice for the Supreme Court for the Eighth Judicial District of New York State, is now president of the Buffalo Bar Association. He has been prominent in Republican politics in western New York for some years, and a member of the State committee. He sat in the last State Constitutional Convention and served on the judiciary committee. Civil service reform and the merit system have long had in him a stout champion. His interest in art is keen, and he has had much to do, as president of the board of directors of the local Fine Arts Academy, with making the Albright Art Gallery admirable in its equipment and collections. Judge Sears is a native of Brooklyn, and was educated at Adelphi Academy, Yale University, the University of Berlin, and the Harvard Law School.

CAMBRIDGE PAGEANT PLANS

At a meeting of about 100 men and women in Cambridge last night steps were taken for a big pageant to stimulate the community sentiment and bring out the history of the city. Elmer H. Bright presided and announced that $3000 had been pledged toward the success of the movement. Prof. George P. Baker of Harvard, who will conduct the pageant in the Harvard Stadium in June or July, said about $15,000 would be needed and 3000 persons.

EMPLOYER SEEKS INJUNCTION

In the Supreme Court yesterday an injunction was asked by Barron Anderson, a clothing manufacturer at 1000 Washington Street, to restrain the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' officers and members from interfering in any way with persons entering or desiring to enter his emplay. The case will come up Jan. 15.

TEXT OF RUSSIAN STATEMENT AS TO PEACE PROPOSALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PETROGRAD, Russia—The Russian semiofficial statement regarding the German peace proposal, a summary of which we cabled to The Christian Science Monitor, is as follows:

The new appeal of our enemies is not their first attempt to throw the responsibilities of the war, which they have let loose, upon the Entente Powers. In order to obtain the support of the German people, who are tired of the war, the Berlin Government has many times had recourse to fallacious words of peace, and has frequently, in order to animate its troops, offered prospects of early peace. It had already promised peace when Warsaw was taken and Serbia was conquered, forgetting that such promises, if unfulfilled, would create profound distrust.

In its further efforts, which were similar and due to the same interested considerations, the German Government was obliged to carry this question outside Germany, and all the world recalls these attempts, notably its ballons d'essai which were sent up in neutral countries, particularly the United States. Seeing the inanity of such methods, which deceived no one, Germany attempted to create a peace atmosphere which would allow her to consolidate her aggressive and imperialist tendencies, while sowing discord between the Allies, by seeking to make public opinion believe that separate pourparlers were in progress between her and the Entente Powers.

That was the period of the persistent reports of a separate peace. Seeing, however, that the Allies rejected with strong unanimity all these attempts, our enemies had to think of a more serious plan. They are today making, in spite of their confidence in their military and economic power, an appeal to the United States, Spain and Switzerland, announcing their anxiety to enter into negotiations for peace.

The lack of sincerity and the object of the German proposal are evident. The enemy Governments have need of heroic measures to complete the gaps in their armies. The German Government, in order to lift up the hearts of the people, is striving to create a favorable atmosphere with the following thesis: "We are struggling for our existence. We are proposing peace. It is refused us. Therefore the responsibility for the continuation of the war falls upon our enemies."

The object pursued by Germany is, however, clear. She speaks of respect for the rights of other nations, but at the same time she has already introduced in Belgium, Serbia, Montenegro and Poland a régime of terror and violence. As for the future, Germany has proclaimed the illusory independence of Poland, she proposes to divide Serbia between Bulgaria and Austria, economically to subjugate Belgium and to cede to Bulgaria part of the Rumanian territory. Everywhere the idea of the hegemony of Germany predominates, and the latest speeches of Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg show up the true aspirations of the German Government.

But today, when the Entente Powers have proclaimed their unshakable determination to continue the war to a successful end and to prevent Germany from establishing her hegemony, no favorable ground exists for peace negotiations. Our enemies knew of the speeches of Mr. Lloyd George M. Briand, Signor Boselli, and the statement of M. Trepoff. They were, therefore, sure that their proposal was unacceptable. It is so, not because the Entente Powers, the friends of peace, are not inclined that way, but because the peace offered by Germany is a snare for public opinion. That is why the enemy governments carefully avoid mentioning the conditions of peace.

We are sure that this new enterprise of the disturbers of the peace will lead no one astray, and that it is condemned to failure like the previous efforts. The Entente Powers would assume a terrible responsibility before their peoples, before all humanity, if they suspended the struggle against Germany's latest attempt to profit by the present situation to implant her hegemony in Europe. All the innumerable sacrifices of the Allies would be nullified by a premature peace with an enemy who is exhausted, but not yet brought down. The firm determination of the Entente Powers to continue the war to final triumph can be weakened by no illusory proposals of the enemy.

AUSTRALIA'S NEW MINISTRY UPHELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Australia—Obtaining the full support of the Liberal Party, Mr. W. M. Hughes and his new Ministry were upheld in the House of Representatives recently when a "want of confidence" motion was introduced by Mr. F. G. Tudor, leader of the Australia Labor Party. The actual state of the parties now is as follows:

Ministerialists (Mr. Hughes' party)	13-14
Liberals (Mr. Cook)	34
Australian Labor Party (Mr. Tudor)	26
Independent (Mr. Wise)	1

The reason given by Mr. Tudor for challenging the new Government was the alleged attempt by Mr. Hughes to affect the ballot on conscription through the issuing of certain regulations at the last moment. Mr. Hughes denied that these had been issued at all.

The fact that the Liberal Party supported Mr. Hughes in the recent "want of confidence" motion does not mean that they are prepared to give him unqualified support, as it is quite apparent that Mr. Hughes will have to change his taxation proposals to suit Liberal views and most probably only war legislation will be brought forward apart from the new taxation.

BY OTHER EDITORS

Law Itself Is Not All

ST. PAUL DISPATCH—The proposed Federal bill providing a national corrupt practices act is almost amazing in its sweep. In hedging about the moralities of the elections with high and broad barriers, it leaves nothing untouched. Any wager upon a result will taint an election, while the limit and character of campaign contributions reduces to the minimum the influence of money in shaping results. It is necessary to surround our elections with these safeguards, and there is nothing to do but approve them. But the question is how far such laws are enforceable and what provisions are made for their enforcement. We have, for instance, fairly good laws in Minnesota. Our corrupt practices act is sound and reasonable. But does anyone imagine that its spirit and letter are obeyed? It really is nobody's business to enforce it. It is invoked only by some disappointed candidate, seldom if ever by the officers of the law. The proposed Federal law, to be effective, must make its enforcement somebody's particular business and not leave it to the pique or chagrin of a candidate whose only excuse for defeat is that the other fellow had more money or sharper methods.

Protectionist Democracy

TOLEDO BLADE—The tariff is to be revised upward—and by the Democrats! This is news long prophesied, but it is astonishing for all that. It is to be a protective tariff. A prominent member of the House Ways and Means Committee says so. But a wink goes with the statement. The revision will pose as a tariff for revenue only. An enormous deficit has to be made up. To run the Government with the revenue derived from imports under the Underwood act was hopeless from the start. That law was too near free trade to do it. Internal revenue will not serve. The prohibition wave is spreading and the tax collections from liquor are falling away. Economy will not do, for economy so far as Congress is concerned is an iridescent dream. So the need of revenue can be talked while the need of protection is met. Well, we don't see why Republicans should quarrel with Democrats for stealing Republican policies. The point is to get worthy policies enacted, whether they originate with one party or another. Yet Republicans are entitled to remark upon one thing which of recent years has flourished in the Democratic party—the same being hypocrisy.

National Playground in Ozarks

ARKANSAS GAZETTE — Congressman W. A. Oldfield, who has introduced a bill under which the Ozark Forest Reserve and other areas in North Arkansas would be converted into a national park, says that there would be a steady flow of visitors to such a park; that incidentally these visitors would see something of the states of Arkansas and Missouri; and that no part of the country surpasses the Ozarks for scenic beauty. It is of interest to know that Enos Mills, who has been active in the establishment of national parks, strongly approves Mr. Oldfield's measure.

Training for Army Service

DAILY OKLAHOMAN—All our army officers are agreed that the volunteer system is a failure, and we have heard from Mexico that our guardsmen never could have stood up under the service which Pershing's regulars performed. But according to Gen. Leonard Wood, "six months' intensive training, where the men's attention is devoted wholly to military work, is equivalent to from one and a half to two years' service in the United States Army under normal conditions." In other words, the Plattsburg camp is decidedly superior to the regular army in the business of converting a civilian into a soldier. And yet that is the regular army's sole business—to make soldiers of men. To accomplish that we maintain posts and barracks, officered by West Pointers. Of course, the army post has its diversions, but always it is a military school. And if a plan has been evolved which accomplishes more than post or barracks, and in one third or one fourth the time, isn't there need for investigation? Unwittingly or not, Gen. Leonard Wood has condemned the regular army service as a good deal of a failure.

PACKING FIRMS PAY FINES OF $12,500 APIECE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—Final judgment in suits instituted in 1910 against the so-called Packers Trust was recorded here in December with the filing of a stipulation that laws be observed approved by the State Supreme Court. The representatives of five meat-packing concerns paid fines of $12,500 each. The State agreed to vacate a judgment of ouster and remit one-half of the $25,000 fine that had been entered against the companies.

The prosecution against the companies was started by Elliott W. Major, Attorney-General, who has since served a four-year term as Governor. The companies were: The Hammond Packing Company, the St. Louis Dressed Beef Company, Swift & Co., Armour & Co., and Morris & Co. It was charged that the prices of their products were regulated and controlled by the National Packing Company of Chicago, which was owned by the packing companies. This was declared to be an illegal combination in restraint of trade in violation of the Missouri antitrust law. The penalty was ouster from the State and heavy fines. The case was tried before a special master and by him decided against the packers. It went to the Supreme Court of the United States. As the time approached for the hearing there the packers brought about a compromise.

DR. MEHRING AND PREVENTIVE ARREST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany—The question of which Dr. Cohn had given notice in the Reichstag concerning the refusal of the Berlin military authorities to permit Dr. Franz Mehring, whom they hold under preventive arrest, to confer privately with the counsel engaged for his defense at his impending trial on another charge at Düsseldorf, was answered by Dr. Lewald on behalf of the Chancellor. Replying to Dr. Cohn's question as to whether the Chancellor was aware of the facts and would call upon the military authorities to conform to the law, Dr. Lewald replied that the ordinary provisions relating to people awaiting trial did not apply in the case of those under preventive arrest. Refusing to be content with this, however, Dr. Cohn rejoined: Then I will ask, Is the Imperial Chancellor prepared to give Dr. Franz Mehring, the writer, the right to hold unrestricted communication with his counsel for the defense? Whereupon the Minister replied: I refrain from answering this question; a reply which produced a commotion among both Socialist groups, and drew from Herr Kunert the retort: We can well believe it—Cowardice. For this he was called to order by the president, a proceeding which created a fresh commotion, in the midst of which Herr Stadthagen was heard to exclaim, "That does not alter the fact," and was called to order in his turn.

This incident, coming as it did after the announcement that the use made of preventive arrest was to be modified, was followed in some instances by press comment which reflected the impression produced in the House, and subsequently a semiofficial reply was issued to the effect that the indignation expressed was in no way justified. The view set forth by Dr. Lewald, it was stated, had been examined by the judicial authorities and was legally valid. Moreover, it was declared, Dr. Cohn had no reason to put his question at all, as he had been informed by Dr. Lewald several days beforehand that, in response to a Government proposal, the Berlin military authorities were ready, in view of his age and physical condition, to release Dr. Mehring provided he promised to refrain in future from conducting the agitation that had rendered his arrest necessary.

A note appended to this statement by the Vorwärts, however, stated that Dr. Cohn's conversation with Dr. Lewald did not take place until after he had given notice of his question, and that the outcome of it was not such as could induce him to withdraw it.

DOMINIONS' CALL FOR REPRESENTATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—At a recent meeting held under the auspices of the Imperial Mission in the Queen's Hall, London, the Earl of Selborne spoke on the way to avoid war in the future. They had learned, he said, that public war could only be ended in the same way as private war was ended. Men only abandoned private war when there was a court of justice and a police that would enforce its decisions. Unless, in future, nations who put their signatures to treaties were prepared to see that the signatures of others were respected there was no use making treaties. Once the nations of the world united to enforce the obligations of any treaty to which they had put their signatures, then they would have made a great step towards the abolition of war.

Going on to the imperial problems of the future Lord Selborne said that he did not believe that the commonwealth of the Empire was incompatible with the commonwealth of nations. A united Europe would be the greatest guarantee of the peace of the world.

Mr. Massey, Premier of New Zealand, who followed, said the Dominions, who had contributed 750,000 troops, had no connection with the control or management of the war. There were 15,000,000 people doing their duty as British citizens without proper representation, but it was unthinkable that the thing should be allowed to remain as it was. The Dominions had contributed their manhood, and if more were wanted in the shape of pounds, shillings, and pence it would be forthcoming.

I understand, added Mr. Massey, that a very important statement has been made in the German Reichstag. Probably they think this is the proper way to do it. An attempt is to be made to open peace negotiations right away. That may be the German point of view; I do not think it is ours. We shall discuss peace—I am speaking from an imperial point of view—when we think the proper time has come. I shall leave it at that. With regard to the proposal that the Dominions should be given a voice in the peace negotiations when the proper time arrives, I do not think I am giving away any Cabinet secret when I say that the Dominions have already been promised that they shall have a voice in the peace negotiations. I think I can promise further—that when those peace negotiations do come along, and when the representatives of the Dominions take their seats there, their presence will be a benefit not only to the Dominions, but to the Empire as a whole.

PAUL LEROY BEAULIEU

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France — In Paul Leroy Beaulieu France has lost one of her great men whose reputation as a writer on political economy and finance is world wide. He had the capacity for investing every subject upon which he touched, even the driest of statistics, with an interest born of his own alert intelligence and keen curiosity for facts. His treatise on financial science is a model of its kind, and his "Theoretical and Practical Treatise on Political Economy," his "Essay on the Division of Wealth" and his work on "Collectivism," to mention but a very few of his writings, are invaluable contributions to the study of political economy. Not the least important part of his life's work is the encouragement which he gave both by means of the written and the spoken word to the development of French colonization. After 1870 he was among the few men who at that period recognized that in her colonial empire France would find her best means of recuperation. His books on Algeria, Tunis, the Sahara, the Soudan and the desert railways did much to awaken public opinion on the subject and led to that colonial expansion which is one of the marked features of modern French history. M. Leroy Beaulieu held the chair of political economy in the Collège de France, he was also a regular contributor to the Journal des Débats and the Revue des Deux Mondes. In 1873 he founded, for the discussion of financial, administrative and social matters, the Economiste Français to which he regularly contributed his weekly article. In 1878, when still quite a young man, he was elected to the Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques.

COMBINATION OF CAPITAL AND LABOR

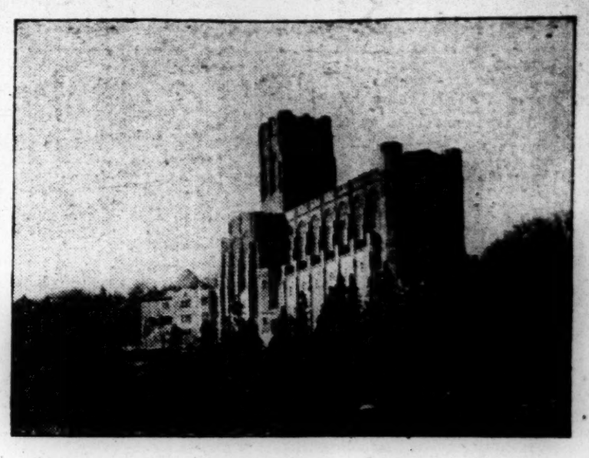
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—A combination between capital and labor for the purposes of meeting industrial problems of the future was decided upon at a recent meeting of leading representatives of employers and trade unions held at the Hotel Cecil under the chairmanship of the Right Hon. Frederick Huth Jackson. The meeting formally expressed its opinion that the cordial and whole-hearted cooperation of employers and employed will be the most important element in the success of any scheme for dealing with the reinstatement of the men of the forces and munition workers in civil employment, and the general redistribution of labor after the war, and for handling any subsequent problem of unemployment or labor dislocation.

They were also of opinion that no machinery now in existence could adequately deal with the reinstatement in civil employment of the present forces and that powers should be obtained from Parliament to set up without delay a Central Statutory Board to regulate and supervise (a) the reinstatement in civil employment of the present forces; (b) the settlement in normal employment of civilian workers now in Government or controlled establishments; (c) any general redistribution of labor arising out of the war.

The meeting urged that not less than two-thirds of the members of this Central Statutory Board should be representatives of employers and employed in equal numbers, such members being appointed by the Crown from associations of employers and from the trade unions of the United Kingdom respectively, the remaining members of the board to include representatives of Government departments.

Where a trade union, by arrangement with employers' associations, is capable of placing its members in employment, the meeting held it should be competent for the Central Board, if it deems it to be in the national interest, to delegate to the trade union in question the responsibility of dealing with the reinstatement of its own members. Further the meeting resolves that local boards should be established wherever necessary to assist the Central Board, such local boards to have the same proportionate representation as is provided for the Central Board and all expenses properly incurred by the central and local boards should be paid out of moneys provided by Parliament.



West Point Chapel

Here is the chapel at the West Point Military Academy, Indiana Limestone within and without. It is not only a beautiful building, strikingly in keeping with its surroundings, but shows that the approval of the U. S. Government for Indiana Limestone does not stop with post-offices (the majority of which are today being built of Indiana Limestone.)

INDIANA LIMESTONE The ARISTOCRAT of BUILDING MATERIALS

The fine location of this church which leaves it outlined by the sky above and the green hillside below, has called for exceptional care in the selection of the stone. The light, warm gray of the Indiana Limestone selected completes the picture perfectly.

Volume 1 of the Indiana Limestone Library and a sample of the stone are FREE. The book will show you how well this remarkable stone fits into any location for nearly every sort of building—in texture, color, durability and price. Our Service Bureau will answer all your questions and give good advice. Send for the FREE BOOK.

Indiana Limestone Quarrymen's Association
Postoffice Box 206, BEDFORD, INDIANA

We Announce An Advance Showing of
Exclusive New Modes
for Southern Resorts and Early Spring Wear in
Coats Suits Frocks Blouses and Walking Skirts
C. W. Buhl & Co.
22 West Fourth Street
DAYTON, OHIO

COMFORT SERVICE And STYLE
You will find all three in our line of Warner, R & G, Thomson, La Camille and Nemo Corsets.
Oelman's Daylight Store
4th and Main DAYTON, OHIO

Social Stationery, Useful and Practical Gifts. Catalog on Request.
THE GIFT SHOP
Suite 9-10, Bimm Bldg., DAYTON, OHIO

The Everybody's Book Shop Company
21-23 West Fifth Street, DAYTON
The Largest and Best Equipped Stationery and Office Outfitting House in Central and Southern Ohio.

The Basket Cash Grocery
A Splendid Vegetable and Fruit Market.
POULTRY BUTTER EGGS
Our prices cover what goes into your basket only. No delivery or credit systems to support. Come and bring your basket.
FRANK B. HALE
W. Third at Williams, DAYTON, O.

The Feezer Studio
Your friends can buy anything you can give them except your photograph.
137 S. Main Street, Dayton, O. Main 940.

COAL
THE OHIO COAL & IRON CO.
16-18 Fremont Avenue, Dayton, O.

When Thinking of Desserts
CALL US
MAHARG'S 14 N. Main St., Dayton,
Bell M-269—Home 2269

Printing Binding Engraving
THE QUALITY PRESS
131-133 East Third St., Dayton, O.

SEEDS Flower Garden Field
A complete line. Catalogue free.
MANNING BROS., Brookville, Ohio.

E. M. MENDENHALL
DRY CLEANING DYEING
The Best It Can Be Done
29 South Ludlow Street, DAYTON, OHIO

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

MINNESOTA HAS FINE OUTLOOK AT BASKETBALL

Coach L. J. Cooke Expects to Turn Out One of the Best Fives Ever to Represent the Gophers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Opening the season on Jan. 13 with the University of Wisconsin five, which won the Western Conference championship last year, the University of Minnesota basketball team is likely to show a brand of the chief collegiate gymnasium game that will surprise its rivals in the "Big Nine." The five has much good material left from last year, some promising new men, and is strengthened greatly by the return to play of F. H. Stadsvold '17, captain three years ago, and one of the most likely forwards who ever wore a Gopher uniform. Stadsvold has been out of the last two preliminary games, but he has been practicing constantly during the past week, and is likely to be in the line-up in the first Conference contest.

Dr. L. J. Cooke, who has been coach of basketball and athletic director at Minnesota for many years, after telling a writer for The Christian Science Monitor that his material is above the average, and lamenting the fact that the gymnasium facilities at Minnesota are not ideal, said that prospects here are better than in late years. While he talked the cadet corps was drilling on the gymnasium floor in the Armory and did not vacate it until after 5 p. m.

"We will have a strong team," said Coach Cooke, "but we are not by any means making claims on the championship. So far as one can tell before the season has really started, Illinois seems to have the lead on form. Wisconsin lost many of her star men by graduation and is not likely to be among the leaders, though she has a coach who has the reputation of doing wonders even with green material."

The Gopher five has gone through its preliminary games without a defeat, though it has played several strong minor college teams, including the University of North Dakota, champoins of the Northwest, among the secondary colleges last year. Other games have been with Gustavus Adolphus, St. Olaf College, Stout Institute, Macalester, St. Thomas, River Falls Normal and the Winona Y. M. C. A.

Eleven men are being tried out in practice for the five, and most of them have been used in the early games. At center N. W. Kingsley '19, H. C. Timberlake '17, and Henry Kuhrmeyer '17, have been used. Kingsley, who is new to both games, was used at fullback in parts of several football contests last fall, and is likely to have the call at center if some of the rough edges incidental to inexperience are rubbed off. He is accurate at the baskets, strong on his feet, fairly sure in handling passes, and of unusual height, his one fault so far having been a failure to cover his man thoroughly. Kuhrmeyer is a veteran and may start the first Conference games at the position.

At forward Stadsvold and C. W. Gillen '17 probably will be chosen, though while Stadsvold has been out of the game Capt. A. H. Douglass has been shifted from guard to forward and has played a consistent game. Gillen, a tall man, is a finished player in almost every department, expert in dribbling and evading his guard with his long reach, and thoroughly fast on his feet. In accuracy at basket-throwing, however, he is excelled, as is every other member of the squad, by Stadsvold. Fred Oswald '18, also a candidate for forward, has made a good showing.

Guard positions have been cared for by Captain Douglass, A. D. Wyman '18, C. A. Partridge '17, and A. J. Ostby '18. Douglass and Wyman are preferred for the place, though when the captain is shifted to forward Partridge has made good as his substitute. Wyman, an excellent thrower of long passes, also is a rough-and-ready man in defending his own basket, quick on his feet and clings closely to the opposing forward. Douglass, a good guard, also is accurate at scoring, but he has been pushed for honors in the preliminary games in this department by the football man.

The five lost by graduation and other reasons, R. J. Lewis, star forward last season; J. E. Connell '17, a forward who is in school but not out for basketball; E. S. Platou '18, center, ineligible; C. W. Drew '18, center and forward, who is now at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and F. L. Redfield, substitute forward.

The tactics so far displayed at the Armory indicate that the short passing game will be depended on for scoring, with an occasional long pass from Wyman or Douglass. The five to be picked will probably be above the average in weight. The schedule follows:

Jan. 13—Wisconsin at Minneapolis; 22—Illinois at Minneapolis; 27—Northwestern at Evanston.

Feb. 3—Ohio at Minneapolis; 10—Illinois at Urbana; 12—Ohio at Columbus; 17—Chicago at Chicago; 19—Iowa at Des Moines; 22—Chicago at Minneapolis.

March 3—Iowa at Minneapolis; 10—Wisconsin at Madison; 12—Northwestern at Minneapolis.

COLUMBIA WINS FROM UNION

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—The Columbia varsity basketball team defeated the Union College five here Wednesday evening by a score of 22 to 18. Roberts was easily the star of the winning side.

BOSTON A. A. IS STILL LEADING HOCKEY LEAGUE

Unicorn Wearers Win From Boston Hockey Club in Amateur Hockey Preliminaries

AMATEUR HOCKEY LEAGUE
(Boston Division)

	Won	Lost	P C
Boston A. A.	2	0	1.000
Boston H. C.	0	1	.000
Arena H. C.	0	1	.000

Boston Athletic Association continues at the head of the standing in the Boston division of the Amateur Hockey League championship series, following its victory over the Boston Hockey Club in the Boston Arena Wednesday evening by 4 goals to 3. This gives the 1916 champions two straight victories.

Boston A. A. was a decided favorite to win the game last evening and while the wearers of the Unicorn came through to a victory, they were forced to play an overtime match. The winners were greatly handicapped by the absence of Donahue at goal. Donahue is easily the best goal in the league and while Sands did well as a substitute, it is doubtful if Hockey Club would have scored had Donahue been in his usual place.

Each team scored a goal during the first period, Clifford making the first score for Hockey Club and Osgood scoring for the B. A. A., when the period had gone a little over 18 minutes. B. A. A. quickly scored two goals at the opening of the second half, Osgood and Tuck making the points. This gave the B. A. A. a commanding lead of 3 to 1, but Smart shot two goals for the Hockey Club, bringing the half to an end with the two teams tied. It took 13m. 29s. of an overtime period for Captain Huntington to score the winning goal for the 1916 champions. The summary:

B. A .A.		HOSTON H. C.
Jones, r.w.	l.w.,	Prendergast
Downing, c.	c.,	Clifford
Osgood, r.	r.,	Hicks
Tuck, l.w.	r.w.,	Smart
Huntington, c.p.	c.p.,	Doty
Skilton, p.	p.,	Claflin
Sands, g.	g.,	Mackay

Score—B. A. A. 4, B. H. C. 3. Goals made—By Osgood 2, Smart 2, Tuck, Huntington, Clifford. Referees—W. Grannan and C. Wanamaker. Goal umpires—R. Carnochan and E. Hunt. Timers—G. V. Brown, W. Coe and C. Foote. Time—Two 20m. and one 13m. 29s. period.

PLATT ADAMS AND E. L. EMES ARE NOW INELIGIBLE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—E. L. Emes of the Mohawk A. C. and Platt Adams of the New York A. C. were declared ineligible as amateurs by the Metropolitan registration committee Wednesday. Emes and Adams are the first athletes in the A. A. U. to be barred by the new clause, which prohibits the capitalization of one's athletic fame.

Emes is a standing high jumper, and within the last two years became associated with a sporting goods store in the Bronx. Adams, who is known as one of the foremost athletes in this section of the country, a winner of many national championships and a point winner in several Olympic games, conducts a sporting goods store in Newark.

N. Y. UNIVERSITY NAMES SCHEDULE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The New York University football team in 1917 will play eight games, according to the schedule which was announced by Manager J. H. Guntzer Wednesday. Two new teams appear on the schedule, and also two old rivals. The more notable of the latter is Trinity, with which relations were broken in 1916 because of an eligibility dispute regarding some of the Connecticut team's players. The other old rival again on the Violet schedule is Stevens.

The two new teams on the list are the University of Rochester and Rhode Island State College. Both of these teams will be played at University Heights. The schedule is as follows:

Oct. 6—Rensselaer Polytecnic Institute, Troy, N. Y.; 13—University of Rochester at home; 20—Wesleyan at home; 27—Union at home.

Nov. 6—Trinity at home; 10—Rhode Island State at home; 17—Stevens Institute at Hoboken, N. J.; 24—Columbia at South Field.

PHILADELPHIA RELEASES TWO

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Bressler and Thomas Sheehan, pitchers, of the Philadelphia American League Baseball Club, were unconditionally released Wednesday by Manager Connie Mack. Both went to the Atlanta club of the Southern Association.

Bressler came to the Athletics from the Tri-State league in 1910 and Sheehan from the Three I league in 1914.

SUGAR HISTORY TO BE TAUGHT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, H. T.—The history of sugar refining in the United States, covering a period from 1816 to 1916, is to be taught in a small but thorough way in the public schools of Hawaii, the Department of Public Instruction has announced.

ANNAPOLIS WINS, 34 to 13

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—Annapolis Academy easily defeated Catholic University at basketball here Wednesday by a score of 34 to 13.

RULES CHANGED AT CORINTHIAN Y. C. MEETING

Amendments Made to Measure and Classify Boats—Commodore Wheelock Reelected

At the annual meeting of the Corinthian Yacht Club, held Wednesday evening in the B. A. A. clubhouse, radical changes were made in the racing rules of the organization. Amendments were made providing that displacement be obtained in Class P by taking off the lines, and in classes Q, R and S, by weighing. Two new paragraphs were added to the rules that provide when lines have been taken off a Class P yacht in any year after her first racing season, the lines so taken off shall be good for that and the racing seasons of the next four years.

When the lines of a yacht are to be taken off the work shall be done by a person designated by the head of the department of naval architecture and marine engineering of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The lines so obtained shall be sealed and placed in custody of the head of said department, and shall be open to inspection only by the official measurer of this club. An error in measurement discovered at any time prior to Sept. 25 shall be corrected and the result of that season's races made to conform to the correct measurement, and no protest may be made after Sept. 20.

A new method of figuring percentages assumes that a yacht starts in every race scheduled for a championship, except that a yacht, without penalty, may omit two races, providing notice of her intention to omit a race has been filed in writing with the regatta committee of the club holding the race at least 24 hours before the start of the race and the yacht shall not be allowed to sail in that race. Percentage shall be figured according to the actual number of yachts taking part in that race.

The club voted that juniors shall be eligible to membership, their ages not to be less than 17 years nor more than 21 years, and their privilege is that of flying the club flag, the use of the clubhouse, the floats and grounds, with exception of the annex and bedrooms, and they shall not have right to hold club office or have any interest in the club property. Dues for junior membership shall be $20 for the first year and $10 each subsequent year until the age of 21, when the full initiation fee and dues shall be paid. The limit of such membership is placed at 50, but after the limit has been reached sons of members will be eligible.

Commodore C. B. Wheelock was reelected for the seventh time. Other officers: Vice-Commodore, J. B. Fallon; rear commodore, L. F. Percival; secretary, H. S. Goodwin; treasurer, F. W. Moore; executive committee, J. M. Ward, F. A. Flood; membership committee, P. W. Pope, J. W. Knapp, A. G. Richardson, W. S. B. Stevens; regatta committee, W. L. Carlton, G. Edwin Chapin, F. L. Hiller, G. W. Mansfield; house committee, for three years, P. L. Fish.

S. A. E. DAY AT N. Y. AUTO SHOW

NEW YORK, N. Y.—This is Society of Automobile Engineers' Day at the big national automobile show in the Grand Central Palace. This society has played a very prominent part in bringing the automobile up to its present high state of perfection, and the management of the show believes that the organization is worthy of having a special day named in its honor. It is expected that many of the members of the society who are in this city in connection with the show will attend today.

In addition to attending the show, the members of the Society of Autmobile Engineers will have a busy day and evening, as the professional sessions of the society will be held this morning and afternoon at its headquarters and the annual banquet will be held at the Hotel Biltmore in the evening. Members of the society will also attend a theater party.

The Motor and Accessory Manufacturers Association will hold a meeting of the board of directors.

BOSTON MAGNATE HAS CONFERENCE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—President H. H. Frazee of the Boston Americans took up the matter of spring training games with officers of the Brooklyn National League Baseball Club here Wednesday, but missed seeing C. H. Ebbets, who left Tuesday afternoon for the West in search of new players for his National League champions. Ebbets will stop off at Chicago and St. Louis in an effort to put through two important deals that have been unsettled for some time.

The president of the Brooklyn club will then go to Hot Springs, Ark. In that city he will complete arrangements for the training trip of the club, as well as the exhibition games with the world's champion Boston team. Frazee may join Ebbets at Hot Springs a little later.

FRANK TABERSKI LEADS MATCH

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Frank Taberski of Schenectady, N. Y., world's pocket billiard champion, won the first block of his match with James Maturo of Kansas City, here Wednesday night, 150 to 107 in 18 innings. They will play a total of 450 points, the match ending tomorrow night.

DARTMOUTH HAS RESIGNED FROM ASSOCIATION

Sends Letter to the New England I. A. A. Leaving It to That Organization to Decide the Question of Advisability

HANOVER, N. H.—What action will the New England Intercollegiate Athletic Association take on the resignation of Dartmouth College from that organization? This is the leading topic of discussion today among the undergraduates here. That the resignation will be accepted appears to be the chief view taken.

For some time Dartmouth has been considering the advisability of withdrawing from the association, as it was thought that the athletic teams developed here were too strong to compete against the other New England colleges on an equal footing. Since 1887, when the N. E. I. A. A. held its first track and field championship meet, Dartmouth has won the title 16 times and since 1906 Dartmouth has won 10 times. This has tended to detract from the interest formerly taken in the games.

Prof. C. E. Bolser, president of the Dartmouth athletic council, addressed the students at a mass meeting Wednesday evening, telling them that the council had voted to send a letter of resignation to the N. E. I. A. A., provided the students sanctioned such a move, and as the undergraduates were in favor of the move the following letter has been sent:

Mr. John Storer Jr., President New England Intercollegiate Athletic Association, 100 Waterman Street, Providence, R. I.

Dear Sir:

In one form and another the opinion has been frequently expressed that Dartmouth has outgrown the New England Intercollegiate Athletic Association and should withdraw therefrom.

Dartmouth has been a member of the association since its organization. The annual meets have so grown into the life of the college that we have become accustomed to consider the opportunity to meet our sister institutions of New England in this friendly competition almost as one of our rights and privileges. We have always considered this meet as the culmination of our track season and as such worthy of our very best efforts. We take pride in our membership in the association and pleasure in working for its interests.

For these very reasons, however, as much as the step would cost us, we believe we ought to withdraw, could we thereby further the welfare of the association. We concur in the opinion expressed by a sister institution that any member should withdraw whenever it becomes too strong. We must confess our belief, however, that no institution can fairly or ought to desire to be its own judge in such a matter.

After careful consideration and with the greatest reluctance we have decided to offer to you our resignation. Convinced that your consideration of it will be actuated by the same friendly feeling and genuine interest in the welfare of our association which have guided us in offering it, we shall cheerfully accept your action in regard to such resignation.

Yours very truly,
CHARLES E. BOLSER, President,
Dartmouth College Athletic Council.

SIX MATCHES IN CLASS C AMATEUR BILLIARD PLAY

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Six matches are scheduled for today in the preliminary rounds of the Class C national amateur 18.2 balkline billiard championship tournament which opened in this city Tuesday. Following today's play six players will begin competition in the final round tomorrow.

Four players were eliminated from further competition Wednesday while three players secured places in the final round. Those who were eliminated by being defeated twice were: G. Gardner, C. P. Dixon 2d, C. J. Steinbugler and L. A. Servatius. The three players who have already won places in the final round are: C. P. Mathews, F. B. Unger and Dr. H. W. Hawley, the last-named being the present champion.

Six matches were played Wednesday, Mathews defeating Julian Rice, 200 to 142; G. W. Spear defeating G. Gardner, 200 to 146 and C. J. Steinbugler, 200 to 91; Unger defeating C. B. Terry, 200 to 152; I. I. Lewine defeating C. P. Dixon 2d, 200 to 144 and Irving Schwartz defeating L. A. Servatius, 200 to 172. The victory of Unger over Terry was one of the surprises of the day as Terry has formerly held the championship title and was looked upon as a promising candidate for the title this winter. He played a little below his best form last night while Unger displayed strong billiards.

TUFTS FOOTBALL MEN DINED

Coach C. E. Whelan and the members of the Tufts College varsity football team that defeated Harvard last fall were guests of honor at the dinner given by the Tufts Club of Boston at the Hotel Vendome, Wednesday evening. A big gathering was present, and Coach Whelan spoke on the subject of football, and urged the aid of all present in making next year's team as strong as last season's.

PENN TO HAVE HOCKEY TEAM

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The faculty committee of the University of Pennsylvania have approved a petition signed by more than 500 students and ratified by the athletic association, asking for a hockey team at the university. Announcement is made that a call for candidates would be issued soon and that practice would be held at a rink near the campus.

YALE WINS CLOSE HOCKEY CONTEST FROM WILLIAMS

Game at New Haven Is Hard Fought All the Way—Final Score Is 3 to 2

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Yale defeated Williams at hockey in the Arena here Wednesday night, 3 to 2, in a game as closely contested as the score indicates. It was a game in which the superior team play of Yale featured, the work of the Yale forwards being the best seen in several seasons.

The sevens played hard for the first goal, and the remarkable work of Goalkeepers York and Hatch kept the score clean for 18 minutes. Armour finally shot a goal for Yale. Hegart, who played a fine game for Williams, evened matters up soon afterward, and in the last minute of play Van Nostrand put Yale a goal ahead, the first half ending 2 to 1 for Yale.

Seven minutes after the second half opened, Armour scored again for Yale on a long shot from the center of the rink. The play was around the Yale cage during most of the second half, and during one of the lively scrimmages near the net Bierwirth of the Yale team, in attempting to drive the puck out, caromed it past York for a goal for Williams. This ended the scoring. The summary:

YALE		WILLIAMS
Stanley, r.w.	l.w.,	Rochester
Armour, c.	c.,	Hegardt
Van Nostrand, r.	r.,	Coleman
Griggs, l.w.	r.w.,	Banks
Bierwirth, c.p.	c.p.,	Brown
McIlwain, p.	p.,	Collins
York, g.	g.,	Hatch

Score—Yale 3, Williams 2. Goals made—By van Nostrand 2, Bierwirth, Armour, Coleman. Referee—McKinnon. Goal umpire—Finnan. Time—20m. halves.

DARTMOUTH WINS FROM PRINCETON IN HOCKEY GAME

New Hampshire Collegians Outclass Opponents and Take Contest by Score of 6 to 3

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Dartmouth defeated Princeton at hockey at the St. Nicholas Rink Wednesday night, 6 to 3. Dartmouth was strong not only with the stick, but it presented players who could carry the puck, shoot while skating at top speed, and go through the goal defense of Princeton. Dartmouth scored three goals in succession in the first half, Bickford making the first two and Austin the third.

Princeton only made one goal in the first half, this being a side shot by Comey, who was standing unguarded. The second half was hardly started when Dartmouth scored again, Murphy and Tyler carrying the puck down the rink with clever passes and the latter caging it. Bickford found an opening in a scrimmage to score again. At this point Princeton increased its offensive and Cushman shot a goal, Humphries following with another. But Dartmouth checked all further efforts and Tyler added another goal. The lineup:

DARTMOUTH		PRINCETON
Murphy, l.w.	r.w.,	Humphries, Winterseen
Bickford, c.	c.,	Schoen
Tyler, r.	r.,	Comey
Paisley, r.w.	l.w.,	Cushman, Heinson
Austin, c.p.	c.p.,	Hills
B. Gale, p.	p.,	Scully
G. Gale, g.	g.,	Ford

Score—Dartmouth 6, Princeton 3. Goals—Bickford 3, Austin, Comey, Tyler 2, Cushman, Humphries. Referees—Patrick Sequin and Allen Smith. Time—20m. halves.

PINEHURST PLAY REACHES FINALS

PINEHURST, N. C.—Howard Cordes of the Westwood Club, Cincinnati, and J. D. E. Jones of the Agawam Hunt Club, Providence, qualified Wednesday for the finals today in the mid-winter lawn tennis tournament here. Cordes sprung the surprise of the tourney by defeating Count Otto Salm of the West Side club, New York, 5—7, 6—4, 8—6. Jones defeated Hugh Whitehead of the Norfolk Country Club, 6—1, 6—0.

Jones and Salm and Whitehead and F. C. Lewis, Norfolk, were the survivors for the finals in the men's doubles.

SWIMMING DATES FOR WESLEYAN

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—Meets with Harvard and Yale are included in the schedule of the Wesleyan University swimming team as announced Wednesday night. The schedule:

Jan. 13—Brown at Providence; 20—Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Middletown.

Feb. 10—Springfield Y. M. C. A. College at Springfield, Mass.; 17—Harvard at Middletown; 24—Amherst at Middletown.

March 3—Yale at New Haven; 10—Williams at Middletown.

NATIONAL RIFLE BODY REELECTS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The National Rifle Association, at its annual meeting here Wednesday night, reelected William Libbey of Princeton, N. J., president; F. W. Phillips Jr. of Chattanooga, Tenn., secretary; D. M. Flynn of Princeton, N. J., treasurer; Maj. W. C. Harlee, S. W. Brookhart of Washington, Ia., and C. C. Crossman of St. Louis vice-presidents; Adjt.-Gen. F. B. Wood of Minnesota, E. B. Bruch of New York and J. J. Dooley of Bangor, Me., executive committee.

COUNTRY DAY TO OPEN ITS TRACK YEAR SATURDAY

Newton Private School Has Fairly Strong Team to Send Against Mechanic Arts

Country Day School track athletes will open their 1917 season with a dual meet against Mechanic Arts High School at Newton Saturday, and Coach E. A. Heckler of Harvard is confident that his boys will make an excellent showing against the strong Boston schoolboy team. Coach Hecker has a squad of very promising candidates out this season, and is also fairly well supplied with veteran material, so that the outlook for a strong track team at the Newton private school is bright.

Capt. A. W. Douglass will again be the strong man of the team in the 40 and 300-yard events. Captain Douglass was one of the team's best point winners at these distances last season, and he is in better form this winter than ever, so that it is safe to say he will be a high scorer in the dual meets. The only other letter man on the team this year is Joseph Lee Jr., who is showing his usual form in the 1000-yard run, and will be the mainstay of the team in this event.

There are several other candidates out for the 40 and 300 yard runs aside from Captain Douglass, all of them with more or less experience and promising form. They are G. K. Mallory, C. B. Butterfield Jr., C. W. Sabine 3d, Durham Jones, E. F. Kerry and Richard Chute. Butterfield and Chute are seniors, and are showing up well at practice. The others are underclass men who have been making excellent time at practice.

Hugh Perrin, a senior, Richard Johnson and R. T. Paine Jr., are the three candidates for the 600-yard distance that are showing the best time in the trials. Johnson and Paine are juniors, and the three are running about even, with Perrin having perhaps a slight edge on the other two. In the 1000-yard run, aside from Lee, there are H. R. Atkinson and F. C. Cummings, two seniors, and Amory Goddard and B. W. Warren Jr., both juniors, who are showing up well and have a chance of making the first squad.

Captain Douglass, judging from the form he has been showing at practice, will also be a strong man in the shot-put event. With him in this department are F. M. Cummings, E. A. Clarke, Jr., F. R. Clark and A. W. Morse, all of them seniors. In this department Country Day School should be very strong, as all of the men named are making good distance at practice.

One thing that will handicap the team to no little extent is the elimination of the high jump. Cummings won his letter at this event last season, and his work has been improving since then to such an extent that he was certain to be a point winner in all meets this season. Cummings was one of the best all-round jumpers in the private school ranks.

Following Saturday's dual meet with Mechanic Arts, Country Day has one more meet scheduled for this month, with Roxbury Latin School at Newton on the 27th. Next month Noble and Greenough will be met at Brookline on the 8th, and two days later the Volkmann School track team will come to Country Day for a dual meet. All of the meets are scheduled to start at 10:30 o'clock in the morning.

MRS. DONOHOE IS RENOMINATED BY WOMEN'S M. G. A.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Officers to be elected at the next annual meeting of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association have been named by the nominating committee as follows: President, Mrs. F. E. Donohoe, Montclair; vice-president, Miss Marion Hollins, Westbrook; secretary, Mrs. C. F. Uebelacker, Hackensack; treasurer, Mrs. J. E. Davis, Piping Rock; executive committee, Mrs. M. H. Frayne, Dunwoodie; Mrs. C. S. Waterhouse, Ardsley, and Miss G. F. Wood, Englewood; nominating committee, Mrs. Lester Ketcham, Fox Hills; Mrs. E. N. Loomis, Essex County; Mrs. H. F. Whitney, Nassau; Mrs. H. J. Bartholomae, Ardsley, and Mrs. J. C. Barclay, Hackensack.

Mrs. Donohoe is renominated as president. Last year she inaugurated and carried to a succesful conclusion the series of interclub and intersectional team matches which resulted in a victory for Piping Rock. Miss Hollins moves her position from secretary to vice president, but Mrs. Uebelacker, who takes up the duties of secretary, is entirely familiar with all matters pertaining to women's golf in the metropolitan district.

D. F. DAVIS FOR VICE-PRESIDENT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—D. F. Davis of St. Louis, donor of the Davis international challenge cup, has been nominated to succeed A. L. Hoskins of Philadelphia as vice-president of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association. G. T. Adee was renominated for president.

LEHIGH DEFEATS LAFAYETTE

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Pa.—Lehigh University defeated Lafayette here Wednesday afternoon in a Pennsylvania Intercollegiate League soccer football match by a score of 3 to 0. Lehigh played a strong game, keeping the ball in Lafayette's territory most of the time.

NEBRASKA FIVE IS DEVELOPING ITS TEAM WORK

Head Coach E. J. Stewart Has Few Individual Stars Out for the Varsity Basketball Team This Winter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LINCOLN, Neb.—Dr. E. J. Stewart, head coach at the University of Nebraska, has carefully combed a large field of candidates for men to make up the 1917 varsity basketball squad, and while individual stars are few the coach is working to perfect teamwork and is expected to have his men trained to make a creditable showing in the big games which come next month. The squad is constantly drilled in passing and basket work, necessary to execute the many trick plays in Dr. Stewart's repertoire.

The university is considered fortunate in having been able to gather together many of the men who in recent years have been at the fore in high school athletic circles in the State. While basketball is not watched at Nebraska by the student body with as great enthusiasm as is football, the coaching staff, despite the inadequacy of gymnasium space, seeks to develop every available man. Assistant Coach R. B. Rutherford '16, captain of the varsity five of last season, is in charge of the freshman squad this season.

The stellar basket tossing of Capt. H. W. Campbell '17 of Elgin, Neb., featured the opening 1917 contest, a practice affair with Cotner University from Bethany. Nebraska won this game by a score of 42 to 10. This is Campbell's third year in varsity basketball. He plays forward.

The center problem is the most serious one confronting the coaches. H. Nelson '18, who received his preliminary training at Omaha High School, and W. H. Flynn '19, Hastings, probably will alternately hold this position this season, with Nelson the favorite. Nelson, who plays also at guard or forward if needed, is handicapped at center because he is not unusually tall. He is fast and experienced, while Flynn, who is new in varsity basketball, has the desired height. The 1916 team was handicapped in most of its games because it did not have a tall center. T. E. Riddell '18, a football man, may be tried at guard and center on the varsity basketball five this season. P. Flothow '19, another Omaha High School product, and W. C. Jackson '19, Lincoln, are slated for work at forward. Flothow has the most experience in the game. J. Collins '19, South Omaha; L. Wertz '19, and J. Gardiner '18, a football man, are alternating at tryouts for guard places.

Dr. Stewart is devoting much time to developing effective defensive work by his men. He encourages the method of working the ball down the floor by short, quick passes rather than by long passes, and is drilling the players to play the ball rather than the man and always to remember the need of tight protection of their own goal. He urges clean and quick play as opposed to rough tactics.

With the exception of Campbell, Gardiner and Nelson are the only men among those named who have played varsity basketball previously, the two latter having won their letters last season. The coaches see an opportunity to lay the foundation for a seasoned squad for 1918, even if this year's team does not make an unusually brilliant record.

Although the schedule for this season is not complete, games are arranged with Kansas University, University of Missouri, Kansas Agricultural College, Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Drake University, Grinnell College and St. Joseph College. Minnesota and Iowa State Universities probably will not be played this year.

PICKUPS

The two Boston clubs have sent out 63 contracts for players to sign, and it will be interesting to see how many decline the salaries offered for 1917.

Harvard University is certainly finding it difficult securing a satisfactory baseball coach. The Crimson authorities will have to move rapidly or the time for starting practice will arrive ahead of the coach.

The Boston Red Sox will make a late start on their spring training trip again this year. Former Manager Carrigan seemed to be very successful carrying out this plan, and Manager Barry will give it a trial this year.

If reports from Canton, O., are correct James Thorpe, outfielder for the New York Nationals and former Carlisle Indian School football star, is making considerable money out of athletics. He not only has a big salary guaranteed by the New York Giants for baseball, but is said to have received $2500 for playing professional football with the Canton eleven.

American league batsmen say that Pitcher Harry Harper of the Washington Americans has a very deceptive curve ball, one that is nearly as good as that of Pitcher Waddell some years ago. Harper showed a big improvement in his work last season over that of the previous one, and it is predicted that he will develop into one of the best left-handed pitchers the American league has ever produced.

BOPP GUILTY OF VIOLATING NEUTRALITY LAW

German Consul-General and Four Associates Convicted in San Francisco—Appeals to Be Heard Promptly

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Franz Bopp, German Consul-General here, and four of his attachés or employees, are found guilty by a jury in the United States District Court of having violated this country's neutrality.

"Guilty on all charges," announced the foreman. Bopp and von Schack were released on their own recognizance. Mrs. Cornell, Crowley and von Brincken, who were requested to give $10,000 bonds at the time of their indictment, were given their liberty on those bonds. The court set tomorrow to hear motions and fix new bonds.

All five defendants were accused of having planned to blow up munition plants in America and Canada, steamships carrying supplies to the Entente Allies, railroad bridges and military trains.

Two actions were consolidated in the trial. The defendants were charged with a violation of the act of July 2, 1890, by conspiring to restrain interstate commerce by destroying factories, railroads and steamships.

The other action was for alleged conspiring to set on foot and to provide and prepare means for a military enterprise to be carried on from within the United States against the territory and dominion of the King of Great Britain and Ireland.

Besides Bopp, the defendants were E. M. von Schack, vice-consul; Wilhelm von Brincken, J. F. van Koolbergen, Margaret E. Cornell, Charles C. Crowley and Louis J. Smith. Van Koolbergen was out of the country and could not be brought here to stand trial, as his alleged offense was non-extraditable. Smith, technically a defendant, was given immunity for testifying for the Government.

RAIDER REPORTED SUNK BY CRUISER

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Reports that a German raider was met in the Atlantic and sunk by a British cruiser Tuesday afternoon are current. Details are lacking, both as to the identity of the vessels engaged and the location of the encounter.

Coupled with these reports was a statement today by the Lamport & Holt line, owners of the overdue steamship Voltaire, that rumors had come to them their vessel was in one of the ports of Bermuda. Officials of the line said they had heard that the Voltaire, after capture by a German raider, had been recaptured and taken to Bermuda, but that their information was unofficial. The Voltaire was last reported to have left Liverpool on Nov. 28 for New York.

Several unconfirmed reports of a raider being sighted have reached shipping men here. One report put the unknown in the vicinity of the Azores, another several hundred miles off Halifax and a recent report brought here by a pilot was that the raider was less than 400 miles off Sandy Hook. The wireless warnings have been repeated daily since Dec. 9.

DECEMBER EXPORTS LARGEST ON RECORD

Edmund Billings, collector of the port of Boston, said today that exports at Boston for December, 1916, are valued at $21,669,660 being the largest amount for any one month on record at the United States Custom House at Boston. Imports for the week ending Jan. 6, 1917 show an increase over those of the first week of 1914, the last year before the European war, although the duty collected during last week was less than for the corresponding period in 1914 as many articles are on the free list now that were not then, he says, pointing to the fact that there were $120,064 collected last week and $203,318 during the first week of 1914.

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Deering rd., 51, 55, 59, ward 21; David Yarchin, Silverman Eng Co.; brick tenements.
Center st., 123, rear, ward 15; Edward L. Roach, Brooks, Skinner Co.; brick garage.
Saranac st., 32, ward 20; Edward H. Boyle; frame dwelling.
Verdun st., 10, ward 20, and Newhall av., ward 20; A. H. Rice, F. H. Gowing; frame dwelling.
Verdun st., 31, ward 20; Mary J. Kelley, Dykeman & Murray; frame dwelling.
Annapolis st., 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 15, 17, ward 20; W. H. Hardy; frame dwelling.
School st., 10, 14, ward 5; Tremont Trust; alter stores and shops.
Mass. av., 246-248, ward 7; Wm. K. Porter Est.; alter tenements.
Washington st., 1267-1269, ward 6; Robert Segal; alter store and dwelling.
Dudley st., 778, ward 11; H. P. Hood & Sons; alter office.
Moon st., 10, ward 5; Annie McCormick; alter tenements.

JOSEPH WALKER TO SPEAK

Joseph Walker, former Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, will speak to the members of the Wellesley Club at its monthly meeting in Young's Hotel, Boston, next Monday evening. Mr. Walker has chosen for his subject "The Constitutional Convention."

REAL ESTATE

Sale is reported for Angus A Martin, owner of five brick three-apartment dwellings situated at 53 to 59A Strathmore Road, Brighton District. The lots contain a total of 16,169 square feet. The buildings, being new, are not assessed, but the total valuation of the property is $100,000. Guy D. Tobey takes the title. Final papers have been passed in the sale for Marion E. Pike of a vacant tract of land on Thorndike Street, near Commonwealth Avenue, Allston, comprising 46,000 square feet. Angus A. Martin is the purchaser, who will improve at once with the erection of 12 high-grade brick apartment houses to cost in the neighborhood of $200,000. The land is valued at $46,000. Henderson & Ross were the brokers in these transactions.

SALE OF LARGE NORFOLK ESTATE

Probobly one of the largest and most interesting properties in Eastern Massachusetts from many points of view, has been sold by Joseph M. Kelley of Medway to Amory and Dudley R. Leland of Oyster Bay, Long Island. This large farm is situated in the western part of the town of Norfolk, on Green and Miller streets and comprises in all about 425 acres; over 100 acres being in one large, level field of rich bottom land, and the balance in large pastures and extensive woodlands. The estate has a frontage of over one half a mile on the Charles River and Populatic Lake. There is also a beautiful private pond on the estate of nearly 20 acres known as Kingsbury Pond, as well as three farm houses, several farm barns and other buildings. The purchasers contemplate improving the buildings, erecting a new house and other farm buildings, and occupying as an all-the year round home. The sale was made by Walter Channing, Jr.

WEST END AND SOUTH END SALES

Jacob Spear has sold to Abraham Sisson, the four story and basement brick house at 47 Wall Street near Causeway Street, West End. The property is taxed on $7500, of which $3500 applies to 1080 square feet of land.

An improved parcel of property has been sold by Sadie Biloski, to Lizzie Simon. It consists of a three story and basement swell front brick house, located at 683 Massachusetts Avenue near Harrison Avenue, South End. The property carries a total assessment of $6800, with $2600 of that amount on the 1497 square feet of land.

Joseph D McLellan, who owns the brick building at 73 East Dedham Street, near Harrison Avenue, has sold the estate to Louis Frank. There is a land area of 5962 square feet extending in the rear which carries $4500 of the assessment.

ROXBURY TRANSACTIONS

Papers have gone to record from Patrick F. Gallagher to Ellen T. Gavin who has bought the block of four story brick dwellings situated at 7 to 19 Delle Avenue, corner Sewall Street, Roxbury. There is a land area of 9015 square feet taxed on $4700, the entire assessment being $37,200.

Another small transaction in Roxbury is the purchase by the Salvation Army of Massachusetts, Incorporated, from Michael Casey, owner, of a small parcel at 32 Haskins Street, between Vernon and Ruggles streets. This parcel is taxed on a valuation of $800 including 1400 square feet of land.

SALE OF SOUTH END ESTATE

Grenville H. Norcross owner of a 3½-story brick house at 10 Oliver Place, South End, has sold the property to Michael Elbon and John George. The total assessed value is $6500 of which $4000 is on 991 square feet of land. It is understood the new owners bought for improvement. Sold through the office of James H. Brennan.

BOSTON REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE

A meeting of the members of the Boston Real Estate Exchange is to be held at 4 p. m. on Friday for the purpose of organizing a building managers association. As the committee appointed for the purpose has spent considerable time in the preparation of a set of by-laws, a large attendance is requested.

CAMBRIDGE LEASE

The Tech Block Inc., has leased the store at the corner of Massachusetts and Princeton Avenues, Cambridge, opposite the Institute of Technology, to the Harvard Cooperative Society to be occupied by it as a branch. The deal was negotiated through the office of George Adams Woods.

BRIGHTON PURCHASE

Wilber C. Spratt has purchased from Annie M. Strachan the single frame dwelling at 53 Royal Street near Coolidge Street, Brighton. The property is assessed on a valuation of $5000 of which $1000 applies on 4597 square feet of land.

MANY CATS EXHIBITED

Cats are the center of interest at the Poultry, Pet Stock and Cat Show at Mechanics Hall, Boston, today. About 250 were on show yesterday and today the exhibition by the Boston Cat Club comes to a close with nearly 300 entered. Large attendance is reported by exhibitors and the judges say that the poultry showings are of the best seen in Boston for many years.

DARTMOUTH ALUMNI DINNER

President Ernest M. Hopkins of Dartmouth College will be one of the speakers at the annual dinner of the Dartmouth Alumni Association, which will be held at the Copley-Plaza on Jan. 26. A full program of the meeting will be sent to the alumni at a later date.

CHORAL PROGRAM INTERPRETED BY MR. TOWNSEND

The Choral Music Society of Boston, Stephen Townsend, Conductor—First concert, Jordan Hall, evening of Jan. 10, with assisting artists as follows: Samuel Endicott and J. Angus Winter, pianists; John P. Marshall and W. Lynnwood Farnham, organists; Alfred Holy, harpist; Julius Theodorowicz, and P. Fiumara, violinists; H. Werner, viola player; Rudolf Nagle, violoncellist. The program: Osgood, "Christmas Bells"; Gretchaninoff, "Our Father"; Rimski-Korsakoff, "Merry Yuletide" and Russian carol; Lang, "The Heavenly Noel"; Ladmirault, six old Christmas carols; Grainger, "The Merry Wedding"; Stanford, three Cavalier songs; Lewis, "The Consolation of Music."

Choral music is being revived in a manner that should please those who think that art deserves to be called art only when it originates right at home. And the revival is following the two lines of development that art invariably takes, namely, the intellectual and the popular. On the other hand, here is Mr. Townsend launching his choir, which comprises many studio-trained voices, out into the hearing of the concert public. On the other hand, soon appears Mr. Dunham presenting his group of performers, who are schooled mainly in the class method, for the approval of the public. The entrance of the two new organizations into the field will doubtless stir the old and established ones to greater efforts than they have been making in recent years, and so a neglected branch of community expression will come into its own again.

Choral expression has not yet bloomed out into full flower just because of the Townsend and Dunham enterprises. But it doubtless will do so at some unexpected moment, when a choral leader is found who can bring the skill of the intellectual side of the movement and the enthusiasm of the popular side into union. The really best thing a choral concert can do any way, is to call people out in a large way and freshen up their idealism for them. It only begins to fulfill its mission when it makes singers have a pleasant time together, or when at the most it gives their immediate friends a pleasant evening.

A work on the program that was worthy of all the expert knowledge of music the singers could bring to it was "The Consolation of Music," by Leo R. Lewis. The piece is composed on a plan of larger rhythm of soft and loud sound that only thoughtful interpretation can make effective. And it is composed on a free harmonic plan that can have its force only when the parts are accurately read. In these particulars the composition was well presented by the Choral Music Society. But in other points, which were after all not so difficult, such as rhythmic accent and melodic phrasing, the performance was a little heavy.

Grainger's "Merry Wedding" felt the lack of rhythm and phrasing even more than Professor Lewis's piece. And doubtless the Grainger work needs a greater contrast of tone between large and small chorus than the society could give it.

The two best interpretations, all things considered, which the singers gave, were of Osgood's "Christmas Bells" and of Ladmirault's carol, "Adeste Fideles," with the melody sung by the contraltos.

ANTI-ALCOHOL PETITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The National League Against Alcoholism is petitioning Parliament to suppress the manufacture of alcohol for drinking purposes. It is hoped that the action of the league will result in overcoming the lethargy which has resulted in the total neglect, for a period of 18 months, of the Ribot Bill providing for the control of the consumption of alcohol. One paper points out that there are not even financial reasons to be adduced against the total suppression of the manufacture of alcohol, other than the quantity required for industrial purposes. Owing to the amount consumed in the country France is obliged to look to outside sources to enable the demand of the munition and pyrotechnic establishments to be met. This of course means that French gold is sent out of the country when, by much needed legislation, the waste both in gold and in human efficiency which "alcoholism" entails could be entirely averted. Up to now the only action of the Government has been to bring forward a bill for the prohibition of alcoholic beverages in factories run under State supervision.

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

A free illustrated lecture on "The Recent Art Movement in the Theater" will be given at the Boston Public Library next Sunday at 3:30 p. m. by Frank C. Hersey. This lecture will take the place of one on "American Dramatists" previously announced.

CANADIAN CLUB OF BOSTON

Members of the Canadian Club of Boston hold their first assembly of the season in the Hotel Somerset tonight the proceeds to be devoted to the Canadian War Relief work. The entire membership of the Harvard Canadian Club and their friends are the guests of the evening.

AT THE THEATERS

Colonial—Mizzi Hajos in "Pom-Pom," 8.
Copley—"Man and Superman," 8:10.
Hollis—"Pollyanna," 8:15.
Keith's—Vaudeville, 7:45.
Majestic—"You're in Love," 8:10.
Plymouth—Miss Grace George in Shaw's "Major Barbara," 8:10.
Shubert—"Passing Show," 8.
Tremont—"Miss Springtime," 8.
Wilbur—"The Unchastened Woman," 8:15.
Matinees—Daily at Keith's, 1:45; Wednesday and Saturday at Wilbur, Majestic, Hollis, Park Square, 2:15; at the Colonial, Tremont and Shubert, 2; Thursday and Saturday at the Plymouth, 2:10; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at the Copley, 2:10; Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at the Shubert, 2.

SHIPPING NEWS

Filled with general cargo and carrying several saloon passengers the United Fruit Company's steamship San Jose, sailed today for Havana and Port Limon. The demand for space on steamers sailing for Cuba is unprecedented says the company, and the vessels leave here laden to their capacity. The principal shipments on the San Jose were 10,000 sacks of potatoes, cured fish, machinery, hay, shoes, lumber, fancy goods and paper.

Fresh groundfish arrivals at South Boston today were: Steamer Crest 50,300 pounds, schooners Frances S. Grueby 106,000, Sadie M. Nunan 7400, Waltham 9600, and Natalie Hammond arriving too late to sell at the early auction. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundredweight: Haddock $5.50@8.25, steak cod $11@14.75, market cod $5.50@8.25, pollock $4.25@5, large hake $12, small hake $8, and cusk $5.50.

Publication No. 157 of the United States Hydrographic Office is announced as ready for purchase by the Boston Hydrographic Office agency. This publication comprises directions for the navigation of the Suez Canal, the Gulf of Suez, and the central track for steam vessels through the Red sea, Strait of Bab el Mandeb and Gulf of Aden. It also contains descriptions of the Gulf of Akaba, the African and Arabian shores of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden, including Sokotra and adjacent islands, and the southeast coast of Arabia as far as Ras al Hadd.

New main and stay sails are to be bent on the three-masted schooner Roger Drury now in port here, and the vessel is expected to sail tomorrow for St. John N. B. The Drury was abandoned after grounding at Great Point, Nantucket, but was saved by fishermen. The boat was bound from New York to St. John with coal. The owner paid about $2000 salvage claims to the fishermen, although they wanted more, according to Captain Sabean of the Drury.

Seven thousand tons of rye, said to be enough to supply the city of Christiania with bread for a month, left Boston yesterday on the Norwegian steamer Hermion for Norway. The supply was purchased by the Norwegian Food Commission appointed to arrange for a food supply for the nation in time of emergency.

Gloucester arrivals today were: Schooner Corsair from Green Bay, N. F., with salt herring, and gill netters 150,000 pounds fresh fish, mostly pollock.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrivals

Strs Boston (Br), Crosby, Yarmouth, N S; City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester; Governor Dingley, Norton, Portland; H F Dimock, Crowell, New York.

Schrs Roger Drury, Sabean, New York; Ervin J Luce, Rockport, Mass; Otis Miller (Br), Ogilvie, Eatonville.

Tugs Conestoga, Olsen, Philadelphia, towing barges Merriam and Mahoney; Essex, Burns, Portland, towing barge Nay Aug; Neptune, Easter Portland.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Today, strs Perfection, Tampico, twg bge S T Co No 81; Aztec, Bordeaux; Cristobal, Colon; Momus, New Orleans; El Sud, Galveston; Ruby, Genoa; Navahoe, Genoa; Storfond, Barry; Queen Eugenie, Marseilles; Dalmata, Fayal; Antico Accamo, Genoa; Gargoyle, Alexandria; Allston, Marseilles; Larno, London; City of Manchester, Calcutta and Columbo via Philadelphia; Carlsholm, Gothenburg; Davanger, Rotterdam.

MAYOR DEFENDS FIRE DEPARTMENT

Mayor Curley, who is in Philadelphia today, sent to Boston last night a reply to the report made by the National Board of Fire Underwriters criticising the high pressure water service being installed in Boston and the Boston Fire Department as well.

Mayor Curley declares there is less of politics in the Boston Fire Department than there ever was and less than obtains in the departments of other cities equally large. He says that the high pressure water system was being installed when he became Mayor and that it was being laid under plans made long before his incumbency. He declares it is his aim to motorize the fire department entirely. He says the firemen have a legal right to organize into any such society as the Russell Club. He insists that the department is more efficient today than ever it was in the past.

PRESS WOMEN CONFER

A press conference was held yesterday by the New England Woman's Press Association at the rooms of the New England Woman's Club, 585 Boylston Street. It was attended by a large number of presidents of women's clubs in Greater Boston. Preceding the conference, Mrs. Mary I. Wood of Portsmouth, N. H., spoke of the work of the General Federation Bureau of Information, of which she is chairman. Mrs. Frederick H. Bishop presided at the conference, the general topic for discussion being "The Publicity Side of the Women's Club Movement."

WILLARD SETTLEMENT FUND

With the second day's receipts in the Frances E. Willard Settlement campaign for $150,000 bringing the total up to $32,965.25 the various teams engaged in the work were active today in efforts to further increase the receipts. The amount reported at the Ford Hall luncheon yesterday was $2908.

NEW EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF FEDERAL BUREAU PROPOSED

United States Officials to Confer With Mayor Curley in Effort to Cooperate on Plans

Anthony Caminetti, United States Commissioner-General of Immigration, Henry J. Skeffington, Boston immigration commissioner, and Mayor James M. Curley, of Boston, are to hold a conference at City Hall at 10 a. m., tomorrow on the effort of the United States Government to establish an office for its free employment service in the business section of the city.

Local immigration officials have been visiting office locations in the South and North Ends, with a view of securing quarters should the conference produce any unison of action. The idea of Mr. Caminetti is to secure the cooperation of the city officials in the work of providing employers with help, and jobs to the unemployed, free of charge.

The present location of the "United States Employment Service" is at the Immigration station, Long Wharf, but facilities for the work are not provided there, and the number of men assigned to the work are understood to be insufficient to properly handle the clerical and statistical work.

About a year ago, efforts were made to consolidate the Federal and the State free offices, but after lengthy negotiatitons, the proposition was given up. The State free employment office is at 8 Kneeland Street, and is recognized by state officials, as an efficient office.

Mr. Caminetti was in Boston several times last summer during the negotiations and many conferences were held. Two Boston inspectors who had been transferred to other points, were recalled to handle the federal work at the State office. Then the project was abandoned.

Now cooperation is sought with the city, and Mr. Caminetti is understood to have proposals to make to Mayor Curley.

The Federal Government has cooperated with city and state officers in many parts of the United States, and branch offices have been opened up in hundreds of new locations. Cooperation has been effected with 21 national women's organizations and, in the words of Mr. Caminetti, "the purpose of all is to do the utmost for the benefit of women and girls; avoiding duplication of effort; and aiming at a solution of the problem of unemployment by comprehensive methods.

Considerable funds have been taken recently to engage new clerical forces throughout the country to handle the increased duties, although no fund has as yet been appropriated for this specific work. The expense comes out of the immigration appropriation, and that department is already short of funds, pending the passage of a new appropriation, according to information from Washington. Many of the new employees did not pass civil service examination for their appointment, it is also understood.

HOUSE PAINTERS' LAST SESSIONS ARE BEING HELD

Installation of officers and business sessions bring the twenty-sixth annual convention of the Society of Master House Painters and Decorators of Massachusetts to a close in Horticultural Hall today. Officers elected yesterday follow: President, Ivory M. Morse of Hyde Park; vice-president, George B. Gilbert of Cambridge; secretary and treasurer, Alexander Peters of Boston; trustee for three years, C. F. W. Hanson of Boston; state organizer, Thomas W. Scott of Weston; and assistant state organizer, George H. Fisher of Quincy.

"Organization Work Among Master Painters" is the subject to be discussed this afternoon by A. H. McGhan of Washington, general secretary-treasurer of the national association, and Henry B. Kelley of Boston is to give an address on "The Value of Beauty as a Business Asset." A reception to the new president will be held in the hall tonight as the closing event.

Trade schools were the main subject discussed yesterday afternoon. Dr. Payson Smith, State Commissioner of Education, advocated a liberal training so that the boys will be trained for American citizenship as well as for the trade which they have chosen.

Robert O. Small, Massachusetts deputy commissioner of education, made several recommendations for the better development of apprentices in connection with trade school studies.

Progress of trade schools in other states was related by Dr. Louis Ireton of New York, who had for his subject "Vocational Training in the Public Schools."

YALE CLUB OF BOSTON

The Yale Club of Boston met at the Boston City Club last night and heard an address by Dr. Hugh Cabot on "Observations Concerning the War in Europe. It was announced that instead of the usual gift to the university library, the club this year had voted to give a scholarship. Brewer Eddy, '98, one of the vice-presidents of the club, presided.

NORTH END IMPROVEMENT

The North End Improvement Association held its annual meeting last night. James V. Donnaruma was unanimously reelected as president. Other officers are John A. Scanga and Nicholas Cefalo, vice-presidents; Charles Raffi, treasurer; George C. Greener, secretary.

HIGHER PRICES FOR MILK IS THE AIM OF FARMERS

(Continued from page one)

and Director F. A. Rogers of Meridith, N. H.

Five additional temporary directors, however, to represent the other New England states, were elected yesterday: Frank S. Adams of Bowdoinham, Me.; Frank Northrup of Ludlow, Vt.; Elmer M. Poole of North Dartmouth; C. W. Tinkham of Warren, R. I.; C. I. Stoddard of Connecticut.

While it is realized that the old association was successful in obtaining for many of its members higher rates for their milk in the contest with the large milk contractors last fall, the new organization hopes with the backing of three-quarters or seven-eighths of the farmers in New England, Southern Quebec and Eastern New York, to be able to still further advance prices, and possibly obtain the same rates both summer and winter.

There is scarcely a farmer in attendance at the meeting who does nat complain of low prices for milk, long hours of labor, scarcity of help, and high cost of feed. They are unanimous in declaring they are entitled to higher rates, and any organization such as the one just formed meets with their approval and support.

As a rule these New England farmers are not antagonistic to the contractors or milk middlemen in the large cities and towns. In fact many producers claim that they would find it difficult to market their product but for the systematic methods in the handling and distributing in the cities adopted by the contractors. What the farmers aim to accomplish are higher rates for milk from the consumer, on the theory that their product is worth considerably more than they are now receiving.

They see no reason why the consumer should not pay 12 or 15 cents a quart for high class milk, such as all of them claim to produce, and if combination of producing interests, which is permitted under the Clayton Act, can increase the present rate, they are for such an organization.

Jonas Bemis of Worcester said yesterday: "Men in other fields of labor work eight hours a day, and live happily on good wages, while the farmer, who is the real basis of the country's prosperity, works 16 and 18 hours a day and hardly makes a living. Why should we not demand our rights?

"The farmers out West can raise money in our eastern banks, but we can't. They laugh at us. There are men who think they can squeeze us down and drink our milk at 4 cents a quart. We are organized now and strong enough to ask 50 cents a can the year round.

"We need money. It's the dollars that pay for the plowing, the planting and the tilling. We cannot longer make milk with our hands. We must hire more help and pay higher prices for it. With all the expenses we are forced into debt, while the rest of the world parades in happiness.

"We do not need the stacks of agricultural literature that are sent us. It does not help me in any way. I always throw it in the stove."

C. L. Tinkham of Warren, R. I., and a prominent member of the Rhode Island State Grange said that the country boards of trade had failed to bring better conditions to the farmers, and that a new and stronger organization was necessary. "I am strongly in favor of getting every cent we can for our milk through combination," said Mr. Tinkham. Francis B. Parker of the Massachusetts Extension Service believed in getting after the farmer who sells his milk below cost and in teaching him better methods of accounting.

Prof. J. W. Sanborn of Gilmanton, N. H., declared that the farmer should get the same price for his milk throughout the year. He claimed the theory that the farmer can produce milk cheaper in summer than in winter is a false one. "The grazing does not last all summer and the loss in the last three months in the year more than makes up for what little is gained in the summer."

Ambrose Fuller, Commissioner of Agriculture in New Hampshire, said the organization stood for more than 5-cent milk; it stood for the retaining of breeding cows that had fallen by the wayside in New England. He also spoke in behalf of the milkmen getting real money for real values, asking, "Who else sells a 20-cent product for 5 cents?"

While admitting their ability through combination to increase the price of milk, some of the farmers said yesterday that any abnormal increase would be impossible because such an advance would immediately bring in western competition.

They claimed that the farmers west of Buffalo were already looking toward the New England field, as a selling region for their product, and that with modern methods of transportation and handling, milk could be sent to Boston from points as far west as Wisconsin. That milk producers of the Middle West would seize upon any high prices in the East to flood the eastern market with western milk, was the only competition which the New England farmers feared, in marking up the price of his goods.

It is expected by the leaders of the New England Milk Producers Association, that the organization will be in complete working condition by the middle of March, and ready to take an active part in establishing new milk rates when the present contracts between the contractors and the farmers expire on April 1. Farmers are hoping for 60 cents for an 8½-quart can of milk the coming spring, which means 11 cents a quart to the consumer.

NEBRASKA IS IN QUANDARY OVER SCHOOL LANDS

One Official Advises Their Sale and Another Would Have Them Held for Increase in Value—Legislature to Decide

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LINCOLN, Neb.—Whether or not 1,886,363 acres of educational land, held by the State of Nebraska, shall be placed subject to sales or increased rentals demanded from settlers who lease them, will be one of the problems before the State Legislature this winter. State Land Commissioner Fred Beckmann recommends in his annual report that the State take steps to hold its lands, because the valuations are rapidly increasing. State Superintendent of Schools A. O. Thomas would either sell them or charge higher rentals. State Senator John A. Robertson of Hol. County will lead a campaign for a law authorizing general sale of the lands.

These lands are now leased at 6 per cent of their appraised value, and the State Board of Education Lands and Funds may reappraise them every five years. All lessees of irrigated land may purchase their tracts. Persons holding lease contracts executed before July 9, 1879, may renew expired contracts providing all rentals have been paid, or may buy the land, paying one-tenth of the principal down and the remainder under a sale contract covering 20 years. Leases dated July 9, 1879, or later, may not be renewed except as new leases under competitive bidding. In competitive bidding the person offering to pay the highest bonus in addition to the 6 per cent rental is given the lease. No one person may lease more than 640 acres.

A lease holder may buy his land by obtaining a sale contract, agreeing to pay the full amount fixed in appraisal by the State board, within 20 years' time, unpaid principal drawing 5 per cent interest. No educational land may be sold for less than $7 an acre.

Commissioner Beckmann in his annual report to the Governor points out that valuations on land to be sold, as fixed by county officers, was increased by the State board from $210,000 to $250,000, including 18,224.66 acres in 38 counties. Reappraisal of lands under lease in 19 counties raised the valuation from $446,700.54 to $911,865.98.

Mr. Beckmann says: "I am of the opinion that it would be better for the State to hold the title to its school lands and not sell any more than it is absolutely compelled to sell under the present law, as the time is not far distant when all the school lands will more than double in value. The State is improving very fast and with the great increase of irrigation and progress in dairy business, there will be a great demand for grazing lands. I would recommend that the laws be amended to enable the State to obtain a fair rental."

All interest on permanent school funds, rentals on leased school lands, interest on balance due on such lands when sold and bonus money received as premium in sales is turned into the permanent school fund, which is apportioned twice a year to the various counties for support of the public schools. Money derived from sale of school lands, escheated lands, and 5 per cent of the purchase price of Government bonds is paid into the permanent school fund, which now amounts to $9,864,648.

Senator Robertson contends that, inasmuch as the temporary school fund is apportioned to the counties on the basis of school census showing, the more populous counties, in which most of the school land was sold before the Legislature stopped the sales in 1897, are obtaining more than their share of the money paid in by the lessees of school lands in the western counties. He says: "All over Western Nebraska we have men who leased school land since 1897 and have improved it, building houses and spending the best part of their lives there. These men should be able to buy their homes without competition at a fair valuation and on reasonable time. The State would get more school money, either in the purchase price or through investment of the money obtained, than it gets under the present system."

The State holds 2825 acres of lands containing salt deposits which were set aside when the Government surveys were made because it was believed that the salt industry would be built up in the State. Already 29,964 acres of saline land has been deeded to settlers. The total of educational lands thus deeded has reached 1,091,731 acres, and 233,971 acres are now under sale contract, while 1,650,000 acres are under lease. Tracts totaling 1400 acres remain unclassified. The tracts held by the State, totaling 1,886,363 acres, are classified by the commissioner in his annual report as follows: Common school land, 1,858,360 acres; university land, 14,091 acres; agricultural college land, 10,766 acres; saline land, 2825 acres; normal school land, 320 acres.

MRS. CATT AGAINST PICKETING

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, national president of the Nationad American Suffrage Association, says she thinks the Congressional Union is making an error in picketing the White House. The national association, she says, does not consider President Wilson in any way responsible for the delay of Congress in passing the resolution calling for the submission of a Federal suffrage amendment. She expressed regret that the President should be subjected to possible annoyance and embarrassment.

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STOCK MARKET IS DECIDEDLY IRREGULAR

Sharp Decline in Leading Stocks Followed in Afternoon by Brisk Rise — Fluctuations Wide and Erratic

Early New York stock market prices fluctuated irregularly and rather uncertainly today. The range of prices was fairly wide, the tone being heavy at times and then firmer. United States Steel gradually worked up nearly a point.

Studebaker sagged, and General Motors (new) was again decidedly weak. International Mercantile Marine common sold off a point or so, but the preferred advanced. Anaconda and Utah showed some strength, particularly the latter. Mexican Petroleum gained some ground. New Haven Railroad was heavy once more.

There were mixed changes in the Boston stock market in the fore part of the session today. Gulf common rose slightly more than a point, but Old Dominion and Lake Copper were substantially lower than they closed yesterday afternoon.

The New York market continued erratic and unsettled late in the first half hour.

Whether or not it was in anticipation of the Allies' answer to President Wilson's peace note, stocks took a downward course soon after the first half hour's trading and by midday the tone had become distinctly weak. Losses of 2 to 4 points were frequent on the New York exchange. Crucible Steel opened up ½ at 62½ and declined nearly 3 points during the first half of the session. General Motors (new) opened unchanged at 106½ and dropped to 101, rallying moderately later. United States Steel opened up ½ at 110½, improved to 110⅞ and dropped to 109⅛ before midday. Republic Steel opened up ¼ at 78, improved ½ and dropped 3 points. Texas Company opened unchanged at 237, advanced to 238 and dropped 4 points.

Gulf common opened up ¼ at 109½, advanced to 110¾ and declined to 108. Allouez opened unchanged at 65 and declined to 62, recovering 2 points before midday. United Fruit sold off 2 points to 147.

Shortly after midday a buying movement started. There was a hurried covering of shorts and before the beginning of the last hour the net results showed big gains for many issues. General Motors rose 7 points from the forenoon low. Central Leather, Marine common and preferred, Mexican Petroleum, New Haven, Pittsburgh Coal, Texas Company, U. S. Steel and Reading were carried well above Wednesday's closing prices. Gulf common was a strong feature of the Boston market.

New York total sales, 1,020,400 shares; $5,456,000 bonds.

METAL PRICES IN LONDON

LONDON, England—Current metal prices here are: Spot copper £130, off £1; futures £126, off £1; electro £141, unchanged; sales spot none, futures none. Spot tin £182 15s., up £1; futures £184 10s., up £1 5s.; Straits £183, up £1; sales spot tin 50, futures 150 tons. Spot lead £30 10s., unchanged; futures £29 10s., unchanged; spot spelter £49 5s., off 5s.; futures £44 15s., off 15s.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Following are quotations of the leading stocks today on the Philadelphia exchange: Cramp Ship 83, Elec Stor Bat 67, Gen Asphalt com 31, Leh Nav 84⅜, Leh Val Tran 23, L V Tran pfd 43½, Lake Superior 18¾, Phila Co 40¾, Phila Co pfd 41¾, Phila Elec 33¼, Phila Rap Tr 33⅝, Phila Tract 81¾, Union Tract 46⅝, United Gas Imp 89¾.

BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE

Boston Clearing House exchanges and balances for today compare:

	1917	1916
Exchanges	$51,298,263	$35,103,038
Balances	4,534,143	2,628,746

ARGENTINA SEEKS COAL

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Argentine Government has just come into the New York market for 100,000 tons of semi-bituminous coal.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

BOSTON AND VICINITY

Fair and colder tonight; Friday fair and continued cold; strong northwest winds.

For Southern New England: Fair tonight and Friday; colder tonight.

For Northern New England: Fair tonight and Friday; colder tonight; cold wave in Maine.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. ....25 | 10 a. m. 20
12 noon..........17

IN OTHER CITIES

8 a. m.

Albany	8	New Orleans	46
Buffalo	0	New York	18
Chicago	4	Philadelphia	20
Cincinnati	10	Pittsburgh	12
Denver	34	Portland, Me.	20
Des Moines	0	Portland, Ore.	42
Jacksonville	48	San Francisco	42
Kansas City	12	St. Louis	12
Nantucket	32	Washington	28

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises	7:13	High water,	
Sun sets	4:32	1:05 a.m., 1:16 p.m.	
Length of day	9:19	Moon rises, 8:03 p.m.	

LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 5:02 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
AjaxRubber	72¾	73¾	72¾	73¾
Alaska Gold	10½	10½	10⅜	10⅜
Alaska Ju	7½	7½	7	7
Allis-Chal	26½	27¾	26½	27¾
Allis-Chal pf	84	84	84	84
AmAgChem	87	87	87	87
Am B Sugar	94⅛	94⅛	91½	94
Am Can	46	46	44½	45½
Am Car Fy	65	66½	63¾	65¾
Am H & L	13¼	13¼	13	13
Am H & L pf	69	69	65½	68½
Am IceSec	30⅜	31	39¼	29¾
Am Linseed	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
AmLins'd pf	50½	50½	50½	50½
Am Loco	75⅞	76⅞	74¼	76
Am Loco pf	106	106	106	106
Am Smelt'g	105¼	106⅜	103	105⅛
Am Smelt pf	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾
AmSSecA pf	98½	98½	98½	98½
AmSSecB pf	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Am Steel Fy	61	61	60	60
Am Sugar	109¼	111⅞	109¼	111⅞
AmSugar pf	120	120	120	120
AmTel&Tel	123⅜	123½	123¼	123¼
Am Woolen	44¼	44¼	44	44
Am Writ pf	43½	43½	43	43
Am Zinc	35	36½	35	36½
Am Zinc pf	69⅞	70	69⅞	70
Anaconda	82	83½	81⅝	82⅛
Asso Oil	70	70	70	79
Atchison	104¾	104¾	104	104
Atchison pf	98⅞	99	98¾	98⅞
AtGulf ctf	110¾	113	107½	111
At Coast Li	117⅝	117⅝	117	117
Bald Loco	54⅝	57½	54	56
Balt & Ohio	83½	83½	83⅜	83½
B & Ohio pf	75½	75½	75½	75½
Barrett Co	125	125	123	124¾
Barrett rts	2½	2½	2¼	2¼
Batopilas	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
BethSteel	485	485	485	485*
BFGoodrich	56¾	57½	56	56⅜
B C R & N	78	78	78	78
Brook R T	82	82	82	82
Brown Shoe	67	67	67	67
Butte & Sup	47	47	46	47
CalPetrol pf	55½	55½	55½	55½
Callahan Min	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
CanPacific	158⅛	159	156	159
Ct Leather	89¾	91½	88	90½
Chan Motor	99⅜	99⅜	94½	98
Ches & Ohio	63¾	63¾	63⅛	63⅛
CM&StPaul	88¾	88¾	87¼	88¼
C M & St P pf	124½	124½	124½	124½
Chi & Alt	19	19	19	19
Chi R I & Pac	31⅝	32	31⅝	32
Chi R I cfts	32	32	31⅛	31⅛
Chi&G West	13½	13½	13⅛	13½
C&G West pf	39⅛	39⅛	38½	39
Chile Cop	25⅛	26¼	24⅝	25¾
ChinoCop	53⅞	54	52⅛	53½
C& Ninth av	49	49	49	49
Col Fuel	44⅞	45¾	44⅜	45¼
Con Can	88½	88½	88½	88½
Con Gas	132⅛	132⅛	130	130
Col Gas & El	41⅜	42⅞	41⅜	42⅞
ConGasBalt	123	123¾	123	123¾
Corn Prod	21½	21¾	21⅜	21¾
CornProd pf	103	103¼	102⅞	103⅛
Cruc Steel	62½	62⅞	59⅝	62⅜
Cub-Am Sug	178	178	178	178
Cuban C Sug	49	50	47⅜	49¼
Cuban C S pf	93½	93½	93½	93½
Del & Huds	149⅞	149⅞	149⅞	149⅞
Denver	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
Denver pf	37	37	37	37
Domes Min	23½	23½	22¾	22¾
Driggs-Sea	50	50	50	50
Erie	32⅛	32⅛	31⅛	31⅝
Erie 1st pf	47⅝	47¾	47	47
Erie 2d pf	37½	37½	37	37
Gas Wil & Wi[illegible]	36	36	36	36
GenElectric	168½	168½	168½	168½
Gen Motors N	106½	109¼	101	108
G Motors pf N	89	89	89	89
Granby Min	88⅞	89	88⅞	89
Gt Nor Ore	35⅛	35⅜	34⅞	35⅜
Gt Nor pf	115⅞	116¾	114¾	116½
Green Can	44	44	44	44
Gulf States	124	124	121	124
Gulf Sta 1 pf	122	122	122	122
Harv Cor	84½	84½	84½	84½
Harv of NJ	119½	119½	119½	119½
Ill Central	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
Inspiration	57½	58½	56⅝	57⅞
Int Con Cor	15	15	15	15
Int C Cor pf	69½	70	69½	70
Int Ag Corp	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
Int Mer Mar	24¼	25½	23⅛	24⅞
I Mer Mar pf	80¼	81¼	77½	80¾
In Nickel Ct	40⅞	41	40	41
InNick Ct pf	108	108	108	108
In Paper	44	44¾	42⅛	44¾
In Paper pf	101½	102½	101½	102½
Kan City So	24	24⅛	24	24
Kan C So pf	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝
KelleyTires	58	58	57⅝	57¾
Kenne Cop	44¾	45½	44¼	45
Kings Co El	120	120	120	120
Lack Steel	83¾	84⅞	82	83⅞
L E & W pf	50⅛	50⅛	50	50
LeeR&T Ct	23	24	23	24
Lehigh Val	76⅞	77¼	76⅞	77¼
Loose Wiles	26	21	25¾	25¾
Long Island	34⅝	33⅝	34⅝	34⅝
Louis & N	131¼	131¼	131¼	131¼
Mackay Cos	86	88	86	88
Mackay pf	66	67	66	67
Max Motor	51½	52	50½	52
Maxwell 1 pf	71	71½	70½	71½
Mex Petrol	103½	105	101¾	103½
M & St L New	26	26	25	25
Miami	40⅜	41	40	41
Mo K & T	8¼	8½	7½	8¼
Mo K & T pf	18	18	18	18
MoPac Ct	13⅛	13¾	13	13¾
Mo Pac wi	31½	31½	30¾	31
MoPac wi pf	58¼	58¼	58	58
Mon Power	100½	100½	100⅜	100⅜
Nat Biscuit	121¾	121¾	121¾	121¾
Nat C&S	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞
Nat Enamel	26¼	26½	25¾	26½
Nat Lead	59	59	58⅜	58⅜
Nat Lead pf	112	113	112	113
Nevada Con	23½	23¾	23⅛	23¾
N C & St L	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
NY Central	101¼	101½	100⅞	101
N Y C & St L	38⅛	38⅛	38	38
N Y N H & H	46	47	44⅝	46
N Y Tel	100	100	100	100
N&W	132½	132¾	132⅛	133¼
North Pac	107¼	107½	106¼	107⅜
N S Steel	112	112	112	112
O Cities Gas	104⅝	107¾	104⅝	107
O & W	28½	28½	28	28
Ont Silver	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
Pacific Mail	20	20	20	20
Penna	56⅜	56½	56¼	56½
Peoples Gas	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
Pere Marq wi	31	31¼	30½	31¼
Phila Co	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛
PittsCoal ctf	43	45½	43	44½
Pressed St	75	75	72⅛	74⅜
Ry Steel Sp	50	50	49	49½
Ray Con	26⅞	26⅞	26⅛	26½
Reading	99½	100	97¼	98½
Repub I & S	78	78⅝	75½	77
Rep I & S pf	104	104½	104	104⅜
S-Roebuck	226	227	226	226
Seabd A L	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16¾
Seabd A L pf	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼
Shat Ari	25	26	25	26
So Pacific	96¼	96⅞	95½	96½
So Ry	30¼	30½	29⅜	30⅜
So Ry pf	68½	68½	68½	68½
So P R S	180	180	180	180
StL & S F	23½	24	23	23
Studebaker	105	105½	102¾	104⅞
TennCop ctf wi	14	14½	14	14⅜
Texas Co	237	240	234	237½
TexCo fpd	234⅛	238	234⅛	235
Texas Pac	17½	17½	17½	17½
Third Ave	45¼	45½	45	45½
Union B&P	12¼	12¼	11¾	11¾
UnitedFruit	148	148	147	148
Union Pac	142⅞	143¼	141⅞	143
UnionPac pf	84½	84½	84½	84½
UnRysSF	10	10	10	10
UnRysSF pf	20½	21½	20½	21½
U S C I P	25½	20½	20½	20½
U S C I P pf	62	62	62	62
U S Realty	15½	15½	14	14½
U S Rubber	62	62	60	61¾
U S Rub pf	112¼	112¼	111⅞	112
U S S & R	62	62	61¾	62
U S S & R pf	51⅝	51¾	51⅝	51¾
U S Steel	110½	112⅝	109⅛	111⅛
U S Steel pf	120	120⅛	120	120⅛
UtahCopper	104¼	105¾	103¾	104½
UtahSc	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
V-C Chem	42	42¼	42	42¼
Wabash	14½	14⅝	14½	14½
Wabash pf A	53⅞	54¼	53½	54¼
W Maryland	26⅛	26⅜	26	26¼
W Myland pf	42	42	42	42
Wells Fargo	105½	105½	105½	105½
West Union	97	97	95¾	95¾
Westinghse	52¾	53	52½	52¾
Westhouse rts	½	⅝	½	⅝
W & L E wi	20½	20⅞	20½	20¾
W & L E 1st wi	49½	49½	48	48
White Motor	48⅞	49	48⅞	49
Willys-Over	36	36¼	35¾	35⅞
W-O pf	97	97	97	97
Wis Cent	52¾	52¾	52	52

*Ex-dividend.

OIL COMPANIES WILL PROSPER WHEN WAR ENDS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Assuming that peace is anywhere near, oil stocks will make strong claim as peace stocks. Not only have some of these companies received no benefit from the war, but they also have been retarded in their development through shipping conditions.

Mexican Petroleum, the big example of this class, received no direct revenue from the war, and has been held back in carrying into effect contracts made prior to outbreak of war. Those contracts were made with big British ship lines and were for conversion of coal-burning ships into oil-burners.

Preparations had been made to convert the big English merchant steamers shortly before the war broke out; some boats had already been tied up, when they were forced into immediate service through Admiralty action. Since then no opportunity has been had to convert the steamers.

BOSTON CURB

	High	Low	Last
Alaska	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16
American Oil	14c	12c	14c
Bingham Coalition	77c	76c	77c
Boston Corbin	57c	55c	57c
Boston Electro Cleaner	1¼	1 1-16	1¼
Boston Montana	78c	74c	76c
Butte London	26c	26c	26c
Calaveras	3½	3½	3½
Calumet-Corbin	2c	2c	2c
Calumet Jerome	2	1⅞	1 13-16
Champion	11c	10c	10c
Cherokee	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
Chief	2	2	2
Colonial Mines	55c	55c	55c
Copper Springs	12c	11c	12c
Crystal Copper	1 1-16	99c	1 1-16
Eagle Bluebell	1½	1⅜	1⅜
Earle Eagle	45c	44c	44c
Ely Con	17c	17c	17c
Ely Witch	15c	13c	14c
First National Copper	3½	3 7-16	3½
Fortuna	11c	11c	11c
Gila	12	11¾	12
Gold Lake	12c	12c	12c
Houghton	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
Homa Oil	85c	85c	85c
Inter-Mount Mining	98c	96c	97c
Iron Cap	19⅝	19	19
do pref	19⅝	19	19
Jerome Verde	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16
La Rose	55c	55c	55c
Majestic	88c	82c	84c
Mojave Tungsten	1	79c	84c
Nevada Douglas	1 13-16	1¾	1¾
New Cornelia	17⅞	17½	17½
New Era	76c	75c	75c
Midas	23c	22c	23c
Nixon	39c	36c	36c
Palisade	44c	39c	42c
Pioneer	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
Pitts Idaho	1 1-16	1½	1½
Porcupine Premier	14c	14c	14c
Rex Consolidated	50c	50c	50c
Rilla Mining	6c	5c	6c
Silver Pick	21c	21c	21c
Troy Arizona	57c	53c	55c
Truro Steel	1½	1½	1¼
Zinc	55c	51c	54c

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—Following are the transactions on the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Adventure	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
Ahmeek	100	100	100	100
Alaska	10½	10½	10	10¼
Algomah	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
Allouez	65	65	62	64
Am AgCh	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼
Am AgCh pf	102	102	102	102
Amoskg pf	97	97	97	97
Am Pneu	1¾	2	1¾	2
Am Pneu pf	11½	11½	11½	11½
Am Sugar pf	120	120	119	119
Am Tel	123⅜	123⅜	123⅛	123⅜
Am Tel rts	2	2	1 31-32	2
Am Wool pf	96½	96½	95¼	96⅜
Am Zinc	35½	36½	35	36⅜
Am Zinc pf	71	71	70	70
Anaconda	82	82½	82	82½
Ariz Com	12¼	12½	12⅛	12½
AtlGulf&WI	109½	112½	108	111
B & A	174⅞	174⅞	174⅞	174⅞
Bost Eleva	76	76	76	76
Boston & Ma	43	43	42	42
Bos & Ma pf	58½	58½	58½	58½
Butte & Sup	46½	46½	46½	46½
Cal & Ariz	78¼	78½	78	78⅜
Cal & Hecla	545	545	541	541
Centennial	22	22	21½	21½
Chino	53	53	53	53
Cop Range	65	65¾	64½	65½
Cuban Cem	17½	17½	17½	17½
Davis Daly	5⅞	6½	5¾	6⅜
East Butte	14⅞	14⅞	14½	14¾
Edison Elec	218	218	218	218
Fitchburg pf	72¾	72¾	72	72
Franklin	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
Gen Elec	168⅝	168⅝	168⅝	168⅝
Granby	89½	89½	89½	89½
Hancock	17	17	17	17
Int Port Ce	17¼	18	17¼	18
Int Port Ce pf	32½	32½	32½	32½
Isl Cr Coal	61¼	62½	61¼	62½
Isle Royale	33	33	33	33
Keweenaw	4	4	4	4
LakeCopper	15¼	15½	15	15½
Maine Cent	99½	99½	99½	99½
Mason Val	5½	5½	5½	5½
Mass	14	14	14	14
Mass Elec	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
Mass Elec pf	26	26	25	26
Mass Gas	93½	93½	92¼	92½
Mass Gas pf	80	80	80	80
Math'n Alkali	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼
Mayflower	3	3	3	3
Michigan	2⅞	3	2¾	2¾
Mohawk	84	84	84	84
N Arcadian	5	5	5	5
NewEngTel	123	123	122¼	122¼
Nipissing	8½	8½	8½	8½
North Butte	22⅞	23	22¼	22¾
North Lake	2	2	1½	1½
No Sco Steel	112	112	112	112
N Y N H & H	46	47	45	47
O Colony Mi	2¼	2¼	2	2
Ojibway	2¼	2⅞	2¼	2⅝
Old Colony	135	135	135	135
Old Dom	62⅝	63¾	62	62
Osceola	85	85	85	85
PondCrCoal	20½	20¾	20	20¾
Quincy	85	86	85	86
Shannon	9½	9½	9¼	9½
South Lake	5	5	5	5
St Marys	85	85	85	85
Sup&Boston	6¼	6⅝	6⅛	6½
Swift & Co	142½	143	141	142
Tamarack	51¼	53	51	52½
Torrington	62	62¼	61½	62¼
Trinity	5	5	5	5
Tuolumne	2	2	2	2
UnitedFruit	148¼	149½	147	149½
U Shoe Mac	57	57½	57	57¼
U Shoe M pf	29¾	30	29¾	30
US Smelt	62¼	62¾	61½	62¾
US Smelt pf	51¾	51¾	51½	51¾
US Steel	110⅞	112	109⅜	112
Utah-Apex	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
Utah-Cons	17¾	18	17¾	17¾
UtahCopper	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
Utah Metal	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
Ventura	7⅞	8¼	7⅞	8⅛
Victoria	5½	5½	5	5
West End	55¼	55¼	55¼	55¼
West End pf	74	74	74	74
West Union	97	97	96½	96½
Winona	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞

BONDS

	High	Low	Last
AAgCh5s'28	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
Am T & T 4s	92	92	92
Am T & T 5s	100⅝	100½	100⅝
Mass Gas 4½s 1929	98	98	98
Punt Aleg Sugar 6s	95¾	95½	95¾
Swift&Co5s	101⅝	101½	101⅝
U S Sm 6s	108¼	108¼	108¼
West End 4s 1917	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Trade in the naval stores market, was dull yesterday. There was a good tone in prices according to leading members of the trade. The price of the spirits of turpentine was maintained at 56½@57 cents a gallon, says the New York Commercial.

SAVANNAH, Ga. — Wednesday's naval stores market: Spirits of turpentine quiet at 51½c; no sales. Rosin firm; sales 297 barrels. Prices: WW $7.30; WG $7.10, N $6.95, M $6.70, K $6.60, I $6.33½, H $6.33½, G $6.27½, F $6.27½, E $6.25, D $6.25, B $6.25.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Commercial bar silver 74⅝c, off ⅜c.

LONDON, England—Bar silver 36⅛d., off ⅛d.

BANK OF ENGLAND RATE

LONDON, England—The Bank of England's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 6 per cent.

PROVISIONS

Arrivals

Str Tuscan, Norfolk, due this afternoon.

Str Indian, Philadelphia, due tomorrow.

Str Grecian, Baltimore, Newport News and Norfolk, due tomorrow.

Str Esparta, Port Limon with bananas, due here Tuesday, Jan. 16.

Boston Receipts

Today, 400 bbls, 1476 bxs apples; 40 bbls cranberries, 9 refrigerators strawberries, 6019 bxs oranges, 259 bxs grape fruit, 784 bxs lemons, 8 bbls grape, 16,112 bu potatoes, 1243 bbls sweet potatoes.

Boston Poultry Receipts

Today, 2257 pkgs, last year 4381 pkgs.

Boston Wholesale Prices

Flour—New wheat spring patents, $9.70@10.25; special short patents, $10.50@10.75; fancy, $11.25; spring clears in sacks, $8.10@9; winter patents, $9.10@9.65; winter straights, $8.60@9.40; winter clears, $8.25@9.10; Kansas patents in sacks, $9.15@9.65.

Corn—Spot No. 2 yellow, $1.18; No. 3 yellow, $1.15; sample yellow, $1.14; for shipment, No. 2 yellow, $1.13½@1.14; No. 3 yelow, $1.11½@1.12; sample yellow, $1.10½@1.11.

Oats—Spot No. 1 clipped white, 71c; No. 2 clipped white, 69c; No. 3 clipped white 68c; for shipment, fancy 40 lbs, 68@68½c; fancy, 38 lbs, 67½@68c; regular 38 lbs, 67@67½c; regular, 36 lbs, 66@66½c.

Millfeed — Spring bran, $33.50@34; winter bran, $34@34.50; middlings, $35.50@38.50; mixed feed, $37@39; red dog, $47.50; linseed meal, $49; gluten feed, $40.83; hominy feed, $43.90; stock feed, $41; oat hulls, $24.50; alfalfa meal, $34.

Cornmeal and Oatmeal—Granulated cornmeal, $5.85; bolted, $5.80; bag meal $2.19@2.21; cracked corn, $2.21@2.23; oatmeal, rolled, $6.90; cut and ground, $7.59.

Hay—Choice, $22.50@23, No. 1. grade, $21@21.50; No. 2 grade, $18@18.50; No. 3 grade, $15@15.50; stock, $13@14; alfalfa, $17@23.

Straw—Rye, $13.50@14; oat, $10@11.

Beans—Car lots, choice, pea, $6.85@7; red kidney, $7@7.25; yellow eyes, $6@6.25; Scotch green peas, $5.50; California small white, $6.90@7; Canadian peas, $3.25@3.75; lima beans, 8½c lb.

Potatoes—Maine, $3.80@3.90 per 2-bu bag; in bulk at Charlestown, $1.80@1.85 bu; sweets, $1.50@1.65. bskt.

Onions—Connecticut Valley, $4.75@5 bag; Spanish, $4.50 per 120-lb case.

Butter—Northern creamery extras, 39½@40c; western firsts, 37@37½c; western extras, 39@39½c.

Eggs—Fancy hennery and nearby, 52@53c; eastern extras, 50@51c; western extras, 50@51c; western prime firsts, 48@49c; western firsts, 46@47c; storage extras, 36@36½; storage firsts, 35@35½c.

Fruit—Oranges, California, $1.75@2.75 bx; Florida, $1.75@3; grapefruit, $1.50@3; grapes, Malaga, $2.50@5 kg; pineapples, $2.75@3.75 per crt; cranberries, $1.50@2 crt, $4@6.50 bbl; Florida strawberries, 35@40c bx.

Apples—Baldwins, fancy, $3.50@4; No. 1, $3@3.50; No. 2, $2@2.75; Greenings, $2.50@3.50; Pound Sweets, $2.50@3.50; Russets, $2@3; Northern Spy, $2.75@4; Ben Davis, $2@2.50; bu bxs 50c@$1.50; western box apples, $1.50@2.50.

Sugar—American, Arbuckle and Revere refineries quote granulated and fine as a basis at 6.75c a pound in 100-bbl lots and 6.85@6.90 in 20-bbl lots. Wholesale grocers quote granulated at 7.05c a pound for less than 20 bbls.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Boston Receipts

Today, 2190 tubs 1000 boxes 142,904 lbs butter, 50 boxes cheese, 1926 cases eggs; 1916, 3913 tubs 2070 boxes 237761 lbs buttter, 140 boxes cheese, 1668 cases eggs.

New York Receipts

Today, 7902 packages butter, 478 boxes cheese, 4807 cases eggs; 1916, 6931 packages butter, 857 boxes cheese, 10,726 cases eggs.

Other Markets

ST LOUIS, Mo, Jan 10—Egg market lower; cases returned 38½, cases included 39c.

CHICAGO, Ill, Jan 10—Butter market easy; extras 38½c, extra firsts 37@37½c, firsts 34@35½c, packing stock 28@28½c; receipts 7759 packages. Egg market firm; firsts 40@41c, ordinary firsts 35@36c, refrigerators 34¾@35c, dirties 27@29c, checks 26@28c; receipts 7653 cases.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The ease in money was reflected this morning in a further slight turning up in demand sterling to 4.75 13-16. Cables held at 4.76 7-16. Long sterling continued to command a premium at 4.72 for 60-day bills and 4.70 for 90 days. Rubles started in better at 29.40 for cables and 29.30 for checks. Francs cables 5.83¼, checks 5.84¼. Reichmarks cables 70 1-16, checks 70. Lire cables 6.90½, checks 6.91¼. Swiss cables 5.00, checks 5.00. Vienna cables 11.60, checks 11.55.

ENGINEERING COMPANY BONUS

SHARON, Pa.—Pennsylvania Engineering Company of New Castle has paid its 500 employees a 10 per cent bonus.

NEW YORK METAL MARKET

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Metal exchange quotations are: Tin, firm, spot 42⅝@43⅛; lead, quiet, spot 7.40@7.50, Feb. 7.35@7.45.

FARMERS' LOAN NEW CAPITAL

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Farmers' Loan & Trust Company stockholders voted to increase capital from $1,000,000 to $5,000,000.

NEW YORK BONDS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the high, low and last sales to 10:45 a. m.:

	High	Low	Last
Am Ag Chem 5s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
Am For Sec 5s wi	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
Anglo-French 5s	92¾	92¾	92¾
Armour 4½s	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
B R T 5s 1918	100¾	100¾	100¾
C & Gt W 4s	73½	73½	73½
Col So 4½s	86	86	86
D & R G 4s	85	85	85
Dom Can 5s '31 wi	100¾	100¾	100¾
Gen Electric 5s	105¾	105	105½
Hud & Man feg	69	69	69
Hud & Man inc	25½	25¼	25¼
I R T fdg 5s	99	99	99
Indiana Steel 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾
Ill Steel 4½s	93½	93½	93½
Japan 4½s 2d GS	80¾	80¾	80¾
L & N 4s	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
N Y Cent 6s	113½	112⅞	112⅞
N Y C 4s 1957	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
N Y C 4s 1959	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
N Y Cent 4½s	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
N Y Tel 4½s	100	100	100
Mont Power 5s	100	100	100
Ore Short Line 4s	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
Peoples Gas 5s	102	102	102
Reading 4s	96¼	96¼	96¼
StL&SF adj wi	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞
StL&SF A wi	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜
St Paul fdg 4½s	97	97	97
So Bell Tel 5s	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
So Pac cv 5s	103¾	103¾	103¾
So Ry 4s	76½	76½	76½
So Ry 5s	102⅝	102½	102½
Texas Co cv 6s	106	106	106
UKGtB 5s '19	97¾	97¾	97¾
UKGtB 5s '21	99	97⅞	97⅞
U P 1st 4s	99½	99½	99½
U R R S F 4s	37	37	37
U S Rubber 6s	103½	103⅜	103⅜
U S Steel 5s	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
Va-CartChem 5s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
Wabash 2d 5s	100	100	100
W & L E 4s	79¾	79¾	79¾

GOVERNMENT BONDS

	Opening Bid	Opening Asked	Closing Bid	Closing Asked
Registered 2s	99¾	..	99¾	..
Coupon	99¾	..	99¾	..
Registered 3s	100½	..	100½	..
Coupon	100½	..	100½	..
Reg'd 3s '46	101	..	101	..
Coupon	101	..	101	..
Registered 4s	110	..	110	..
Coupon	110½	..	110½	..
Pan Can 2s '36	99½	..	99½	..
Pan Can 2s '38	99½	..	99½	..
Pan C 3s '61	101	..	101	..

MR. ROCKEFELLER STATES NEED OF LABOR HARMONY

ITHACA, N. Y.—"The time is coming when the important qualification for holding executive positions will be a man's ability to deal successfully and amicably with labor," John D. Rockefeller, Jr., declared, speaking at Cornell Founders Day ceremony today. He deplored the fact that labor and capital have had so many differences, adding that proper cooperation cannot follow such attitudes. He pleaded for a better understanding between the two industrial powers.

Mr. Rockefeller referred to his experiences in the Colorado coal fields, declaring that miners showed a tendency for frankness in all discussions with regard to relations between capital and labor.

RAILWAY POINTS

J. H. Marcy, superintendent of dining car service, Boston & Albany, doubled the road with 12 dining cars yesterday in order to take care of extra traffic.

The Boston & Albany handled 52 extra Pullman sleepers into South Station in the past 12 hours on account of heavy student travel.

The Building Department of the Terminal Division, Boston & Maine, has a large force of painters working on the interior of the old Boston-Lowell section of North Station.

The private Pullman car Washington is to be attached to the Boston & Albany road's Wolverine from South Station at 2 o'clock this afternoon for the convenience of John Nicholas Brown and party en route to Los Angeles, Cal.

The operating officials of the New Haven are inspecting the Southhampton Street track and yard improvements.

Samuel Crusher, foreman of the Boston & Maine road's flying squadron bridge crew, is constructing an overhead bridge at Montvale on the Southern Division.

The Boston & Albany, Boston & Maine, New Haven and Union Freight roads handled 304 cars of interchange freight through South Station transfer yard during the past 12 hours.

William H. Brown, traveling conductor of the Boston & Albany, is representing Superintendent John B. Hammell at Wellesley during the student rush.

The New Haven handled two solid trains of Florida fruit into First Street freight terminal, South Boston, this morning.

COTTON MARKET

Reported by Richardson, Hill & Co.

New York

	Open	High	Low	Last sale
Dec	17.03	17.16	17.03	17.16
Jan	18.01	18.01	17.85	17.86
March	18.12	18.27	17.97	18.10
May	18.40	18.55	18.25	18.35
July	18.38	18.56	18.26	18.36
Oct	17.05	17.18	16.95	17.04

Spots, 10.15, off 25 points.

LIVERPOOL, England, 2 p. m.—Cotton futures quiet, with active months 21 points net lower. Sales 8000 bales, including 800 American; March-April 10.96d; July-Aug. 10.98d.

STEADINESS IS LACKING ON LONDON BOARD

Scattered Selling Again Rule, With Business at Low Ebb—American Shares Weak—War Loan Higher

(By Boston Financial News)

LONDON, England—Generally securities on the stock exchange lacked steadiness today.

Scattered selling in anticipation of the new war loan was repeated. Business was on a small scale.

One of the exceptions was the 4½ per cent war loan which was cheerful and higher.

Premier Lloyd George's speech as well as that of Chancellor of the Exchequer Law at the Guildhall in the afternoon was awaited with interest. They were expected to give full details with regard to the issue.

Other gilt-edged descriptions were easy.

In sympathy with the market at New York Americans were weak. Despite good earnings Canadian Pacifics were lower. South American rails were offered.

Despatches from Athens announcing the yielding of the Greek Government to the ultimatum of the Allies helped foreigners but they were not active.

Fresh buoyancy was noted in Hudson Bay Company issues. Mines and oils were irregular.

LONDON MARKET—12:30 P. M.

		Decline
Consols, money	54	¼
British 4½s	98¾	⅛
Atchison	104⅛	..
Canadian Pacific	161⅛	*3
Chesapeake & Ohio	63⅜	..
St. Louis	88⅞	⅛
Erie	32¾	*¾
do 1st pf	47⅝	⅜
Illinois Ceneral	104⅜	⅜
Louisville & Nashville	130⅞	⅝
New York Central	101¼	⅛
Pennsylvania	56⅜	⅛
Reading	99	1
Southern Pacific	96⅞	*⅝
United States Steel	112⅝	*2¾

*Advance.

CHICAGO BOARD

Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat—				
May	1.83½	1.87⅝	1.81¾	1.87½
July	1.46¾	1.51¼	1.46¼	1.51⅛
Sept	1.34¾	1.37½	1.32⅝	1.37⅜
Corn—				
May	.98	.99	.97	.98¾b
July	.96⅝	.97⅞	.96	.97⅜
Oats—				
May	.57	.57¾	.56½	.57⅜
July	.54¼	.54⅞	.53½	.54⅝
Pork—				
Jan	28.80	...	...	...
May	28.25	28.32	28.05	28.15
Lard—				
Jan	...	15.50	15.37	15.45b
May	16.05	16.05	15.77	16.92b
July	...	16.10	15.90	16.05

GRAIN MARKET

C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc., of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, received the following from their Chicago correspondent:

Wheat — Wheat was irregularly lower. There was considerable liquidation for some of the large commission houses, part of which was for Wall Street. The sinking of the Cornwallis led to fresh apprehension of increased submarine operations.

Wheat and flour clearances from the seaboard today were heavy, however, at more than 2,000,000 bushels.

General sentiment is more mixed. The tendency is to wait the reply of the Entente Allies to President Wilson's note. This report is expected to be published tomorrow.

Attention was attracted to the weather map which did not show any covering in the Southwest, although yesterday it was reported that Kansas, was receiving beneficial covering. Foreign demand was quiet early, but cash wheat at the Gulf showed no loss of premium. The B. & O. road has levied another embargo affecting grain shipments.

Corn—Was firm early. The bullish Argentine reports helped the list. There were predictions of firmer cash markets because of lighter country offerings. Advances were not held, however, as declines in wheat caused speculative liquidation and the fact that the Rosario market was not higher was discouraging to bulls.

Oats—Were affected by changes in other markets. Country offerings were reduced. The commission house trade was on the selling side, partly due to apprehension of interruption to shipping.

BOND AVERAGES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Average price of 10 highest grade railroad, 10 second grade railroad, 10 public utility and 10 industrial bonds, with changes from day previous, month ago and year ago:

	Wed	Increase over Tues	Mo ago	yr ago
Highest grade rails	96.10	.23	1.30	2.24
Second grade rails	92.20	.35	1.24	1.18
Public utility bonds	96.33	*.04	.43	1.70
Industrial bonds	98.51	..	*.54	1.05
Combined average	95.78	.13	.60	1.54

*Decrease.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Atlantic Refining	1060	1080
Buckeye Pipe Line	121	124
Indiana Pipe Line	112	115
Ohio Oil	390	395
Prairie Oil & Gas	635	650
South Penn Oil	585	590
Standard Oil, California	364	367
Indiana	835	850
Kentucky	750	775
New Jersey	712	716
New York	270	275
Illinois Pipe	243	248

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

UNITED STATES DOMINATES IN AUTO INDUSTRY

Total Exports From Beginning of War Until Last October $226,703,617—Parts, Tires and Engines Other Big Items

NEW YORK, N. Y.—From outbreak of the war until end of last October United States exported $112,285,745 of automobile trucks, $76,672,133 of passenger cars and $37,745,739 of automobile parts (not including engines and tires), a total of motor exports of $226,703,617. This showing is by an industry of actually less than 20 years standing.

In the year ending June 30, 1916, exports of automobile parts, exclusive of tires and engines, amounted to $22,536,485, which was more than exports of passenger cars and trucks together as recently as in 1912. In the last fiscal year exports of tires were $17,936,227 and of gasoline automobile engines $2,636,862, compared with $4,963,270 and $1,402,334 respectively the preceding year.

The startling growth of American automobile exports in the last six years is shown in the following table, the grand total column including parts (except tires and engines) as well as motor vehicles (years end June):

	Passenger		Trucks	
	No.	Value	No.	Value
1916	56,231	$40,658,833	21,265	$56,805,548
1915	23,880	21,113,953	13,996	39,140,682
1914	28,306	25,392,963	784	1,181,611
1913	24,293	24,275,793	993	1,737,141
1912	*21,757	21,550,130	...	...
1911	11,803	12,965,049	...	...

*Includes passenger and commercial vehicles; no separate statistics compiled.

The feature of effect of the war, after the first temporary check of all exports, was the tremendous growth in truck exports and relegation of passenger cars to second place. Thus, as shown in table above, shipments of passenger cars in the year ended June 30, 1915, were more than $4,000,000 less than in preceding 12 months, and truck exports increased from $1,181,611 to $39,140,682.

Since early months of the war, passenger car exports have shown an upward tendency, and during last July and October for the first time since October, 1914, exports of passenger cars exceeded exports of commercial vehicles. This is especially significant in view of embargoes which belligerent countries have in force against imports of pleasure vehicles, and indicates the growing popularity of American motor cars in neutral countries.

In the detailed table below is presented a review of motor exports of the United States since the outbreak of the European war.

	Commercial	Passenger	Parts
Oct. 1916	$3,635,291	$3,756,768	$1,949,060
September	5,203,215	2,819,405	2,095,188
August	4,142,158	3,574,485	2,051,895
July	3,062,670	3,663,563	1,630,111
June	3,551,148	3,416,396	1,886,746
May	4,357,238	4,069,690	2,426,206
April	5,259,480	4,998,350	1,399,794
March	4,909,179	3,726,939	1,858,247
February	6,170,367	4,063,429	2,173,409
January	3,416,818	3,044,995	1,800,621
Dec. 1915	3,920,553	2,710,758	1,791,805
November	3,837,307	2,791,507	1,693,787
October	4,307,190	2,749,255	1,819,950
September	5,882,255	3,215,459	1,613,419
August	4,387,193	3,121,834	2,038,321
July	6,803,001	3,835,347	1,663,997
June	8,578,802	4,785,998	1,139,182
May	6,583,912	3,971,483	789,826
April	5,240,481	2,804,741	1,807,567
March	4,725,563	1,958,302	762,386
February	3,022,482	1,785,330	564,976
January	2,545,527	1,313,153	615,185
Dec. 1914	3,387,729	998,698	456,014
November	2,244,518	634,659	352,567
October	2,286,964	678,387	404,360
September	294,288	597,904	343,618
August	124,016	441,879	196,527
July	106,400	1,143,419	420,975
Total	$112,285,745	$76,672,133	$37,745,739

The growing foreign demand for the low-priced American automobile is an important factor in study of the so-called "saturation point" in automobile consumption. Prior to the war American manufacturers were successfully competing in European countries in a small way with home manufacturers, and at that time with the demand in this country they had little time for pushing export trade. Even at present, export business is small compared with total business done. In the 1916 fiscal year only 56,231 passenger cars were exported out of a total production of 1,500,000.

Manufacturers in the United States look for a steady increase in demand for their product from South American, South African and Far Eastern centers, and also expect a heavy business with countries now at war just as soon as peace is restored and embargoes are lifted.

PENNSYLVANIA ROAD'S MEETING

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—At the annual meeting of Pennsylvania Railroad to be held March 13, stockholders will be asked to approve an increase of the authorized indebtedness of the company to the extent of $75,000,000.

This will enable directors to issue from time to time such amounts, either of general mortgage bonds, or of capital stock that has heretofore been authorized by stockholders, as may be necessary to provide for company's capital requirements in near future, including maturing obligations.

FARM PRODUCTS' WORTH

TOPEKA, Kan.—Kansas Board of Agriculture estimates farm value of crops of 1916 at $371,000,000, and says livestock on farms is worth $341,000,000.

COPPER METAL SITUATION IS DECIDEDLY FIRM

Withdrawal of Offers to Sell Nearby Metal Deliveries Significant—Great Britain Order

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Withdrawal of offers to sell nearby copper metal is considered very significant in the trade in view of recurrent reports that Great Britain is negotiating with American producers for an amount of copper greater than any heretofore purchased. It is believed in the trade that England, for account of herself and allies and Canadian munition manufacturers, is anxious to book copper for delivery through the last six months of this year, and that conferences have already been held in this city between bankers representing Great Britain and representatives of big copper producers. Some reports place the price under discussion at about 27 cents a pound.

Representatives of the large sellers are inclined to reticence on the subject. They say, however, that the Allies, represented by Great Britain, will have to come into this market in the near future and cover their copper requirements for the rest of 1917 whether the war ends.

For the first time in many weeks London dealers are cabling sellers in the United States, offering as high as 28½ cents a pound, freight alongside ship, for any January-February-March metal. These offers have been declined.

It is estimated transactions in resale metal on Tuesday aggregated 1,000,000 pounds at about 26 cents a pound for March-April delivery.

Although the market is quiet, some sellers have changed their attitude following reports of negotiations for export delivery. One producers predicts copper will advance and sell at 32½ cents a pound on the first of July, and that average price for 12 months of this year will not be below 27 cents a pound:

NEW YORK STATE TO SELL BONDS

ALBANY, N. Y.—In his annual Legislature report, Comptroller Travis of New York recommends stock transfer law should be amended to include section similar to provisions of corporation tax law and law taxing decedents estates. For nine months ending June 30 last, indirect revenue of State was $37,529,445, and total net indebtedness $187,829,734. He announced he will sell soon $25,000,000 of authorized bonds, of which $56,800,000 remain to be issued.

NEW YORK CURB

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Explos	3¼	3⅝
Ariz Chloride	73	75
Barnett O & G	3	3⅛
Big Ledge	4⅛	4⅝
Boston & Montana	74c	78c
Butte C & Z	9½	9¾
Butte Detroit	1⅜	1½
Calumet & Jer	1⅞	2
Canada Cop	1 9/16	1 11/16
Carwen Steel	11½	12½
Cerro de Pasco	36	37
Chev Motors	100	110
Cons Arizona	1⅞	2
Cosden & Co	17⅛	17¼
Cosden O & G	15⅜	15⅝
Dundee Ariz	1½	1¾
Emma Cons	2	2¼
Federal Dyestuff	30	40
First National Copper	3⅜	3⅝
Goldfield Cons	70	72
Green Monster	1 13/16	1⅞
Grant Motors	6	8
Hecla Mining	7⅜	7⅝
Hercules	4⅝	4¾
Howe Sound	7⅝	8
Jerome Verde	1 7/16	1⅝
Jerome Vic	1⅞	2
Jumbo	30	33
Lake Torpedo Boat	7½	8
Katholdion	3	3¾
Lima	58	59
Magma Cop	44½	46
Marlin Arms	50	57
Max Munitions	2¼	3
McKin Dar	48	52
Midwest Oil	74	76
Midvale Steel	60½	60⅝
Mle Boat	7¾	8
Mojave Tung	13/16	1
Monongah	75c	1⅛
Mother Lode	42	44c
Nancy	84	86
Nipissing	8⅛	8½
No Am P & P	7¾	8¼
Peerless	16	20
P. Idaho	1¼	1½
Rex Cons	46	48
Royal Dutch	65	66
Russian 5½s	85	87
Sapulpa Ref	9¾	10¼
Sequoyah Oil	2 1/16	2⅛
Sinclair Oil	60¾	61
Seneca	15	15¼
Steel Alloys	6½	7
Submarine Boat	20½	21
Success Min	37	40
Troy Arizona	50	60
United Alloys	47	48
United Motors	40¾	41¼
United W Oil	75c	87½c
United Verde Ex	37¼	38
U S Steamship	5⅞	6
White Oaks	3½	4½
Victoria	2 1/16	2⅛
Wright-Martin	11	13
Wyoming Petrol	1½	1¾
Yerrington	24	26
Zinc Concent	4⅛	4¼

NEW TEXAS OIL WELL

AUSTIN, Tex.—Recent bringing in of a well in the Sour Lake field of a daily flow of 12,000 barrels by Gulf Refining Company has served to attract new interest to that field. This large flow is attributed to the fact that the well is 200 feet deeper than that of any other well in the immediate vicinity, the lower strata being struck at a depth of 2300 feet.

ROADS' NET PROFITS HIGH

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The net operating income of the 185 large railroads of the United States jumped $63,000,000 during the four-month period ending Nov. 1 over the corresponding period of 1915, according to figures by the Interstate Commerce Commission just issued.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Jan. 11

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Allentown—H. H. Farr of Farr Bros. & Co.; Tour.
Atlanta—A. B. Christopher; U. S.
Atlanta—A. P. Brown; U. S.
Atlanta—J. J. Saul; U. S.
Atlanta—J. W. Ellison; U. S.
Atlanta—W. F. Spaulding of Cramling, Spaulding & Co.; Lenox.
Baltimore—A. Breslau; U. S.
Baltimore—E. R. Myers of D. Myers & Son; U. S.
Baltimore—M. Daniels and H. R. Jandorff of R. Jandorff & Co.; Adams.
Baltimore—S. J. Brown; U. S.
Baltimore—N. Schenthal of Pretzfelder & Co.; Avery.
Baltimore—R. E. Tubman of the Robert E. Tubman Shoe Co.; U. S.
Baltimore—W. A. Dixon of Dixon Bartlett & Co.; Tour.
Binghamton—J. J. Burns of Binghamton Shoe & Rubber Co.; U. S.
Birmingham, Ala.—W. I. Cox; Adams.
Braddock, Pa.—J. H. Borland; U. S.
Bristol—H. E. King of King Bros. & Co.; Parker.
Bristol—H. H. Rodacy; U. S.
Bristol—J. W. Faucett of Faucett Pevier Shoe Co.; Bruns.
Buffalo—E. F. Meister of W. H. Walker & Co.; B. A. A.
Buffalo—J. F. Barnes of G. E. Thing Co.; Lenox.
Buffalo—P. J. Fox of George W. Farnham Co.; Adams.
Charleston, S. C.—B. F. McLeod of Drake, Innes, Green Shoe Co.; Essex.
Charleston, S. C.—E. K. Marshall of Brown Evans Shoe Co.; Bruns.
Charleston, W. Va.—H. E. Payne of Payne Shoe Co.; Tour.
Charleston, W. Va.—Messrs. Pierson and Bettinger of Thomas Shoe Co.; U. S.
Chicago—B. Sinsheimer of Sinsheimer, Bach & Co.; Tour.
Chicago—C. B. Corser and W. J. Corbett of C. W. Marks; Thorn.
Chicago—C. H. Cushman, A. Cushman and A. J. Bradley of Kreider, Cushman Co.; U. S.
Chicago—D F. McIntosh of D. N. Holden; Lenox.
Chicago—E. F. Carpenter of Guthman, Carpenter & Telling; 166 Essex St.
Chicago—H. C. Dovenmuhle of H. C. Dovenmuhle & Son; Copley Plaza.
Chicago—H. H. Lebrer of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; Lenox.
Chicago—H. H. Sebree of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; Copley-Plaza.
Chicago—J. F. Dumphy of Chicago Mail Order House; Essex.
Chicago—Phil Karl of Montgomery, Ward & Co.; Essex.
Chicago—S. G. Soloman of Siegel Cooper & Co.; U. S.
Chicago—S. W. Stevens of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; Thorn.
Chicago—Thomas Webster of Montgomery, Ward & Co.; Thorn.
Chicago—T. W. James of C. S. Eveland & Co.; U. S.
Chicago—W. H. Knox of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; Copley-Plaza.
Cincinnati—H. C. Oettinger of Isaac Faller & Sons; Lenox.
Cleveland—Graham Spencer of Adams & Ford; Tour.
Dallas, Tex.—B. Aronoff; U. S.
Dallas, Tex.—G. E. Graham; U. S.
Dallas, Tex.—J. R. Hill of Sanger Bros.; Essex.
Detroit—Harry H. Elbinger; U. S.
Duluth—C. H. Deppi of Dubuque Glass Block Co.; U. S.
Evansville—W. B. Hinkle of Hinkle Shoe Co.; U. S.
Grand Rapids—A. Herold of Herold Bertsch Shoe Co.; U. S.
Grand Rapids—W. G. Logie of Rindge Kalmbach Logie & Co.; U. S.
Indianapolis—C. H. Crowder of Crowder, Cooper Shoe Co.; Lenox.
Jacksonville—J. J. Jordan; U. S.
Jacksonville—S. Grossman; U. S.
Jersey City—M. van Baalen of Rothenberg & Co.; U. S.
Kansas City—T. C. and A. G. Ellett of Ellett Kendall Shoe Co.; Tour.
Keokuk—A. C. Larson of Bode Larson Shoe Co.; U. S.
Keokuk, Ia.—Henry Huiskamp of Huiskamp Bros. & Co.; U. S.
Knoxville—Frank Preston and R. B. McCallie of Haynes Henson Co.; Lenox.
Knoxville—I. E. and J. E. Dooley of Henegar, Dooley Shoe Co.; Bruns.
Knoxville—R. H. Vaughn of Brown & Ross; U. S.
Lancaster—J. M. Davidson of Lang & Davidson; U. S.
Los Angeles—E. V. Stewart of Stewart Dawes Shoe Co.; Essex.
Louisville—A. J. Schulten of J. J. Schulten & Co.
Lynchburg—George H. Cosby of Cosby Shoe Co.; Lenox.
Lynchburg—R. A. Carrington of Lynchburg Shoe Co.; Lenox.
Madison, Ind.—R. F. Stanton of C. A. Stanton & Sons; Lenox.
Memphis—J. H. Lea of J. H. Lea Shoe Co.; U. S.
Memphis—N. Karnosky; U. S.
Milwaukee—J. G. Hafemeister of Beals Torrey & Co.; U. S.
Montgomery—Charles I. Levy of Levy Wolff Shoe Co.; Lenox.
Montgomery—W. E. Pitts of W. E. Pitts Shoe Co.; Tour.
Newark, N. J.—D. E. Hirshberg of L. M. Bamberger & Co., Inc.; Essex.
New Berne—H. B. Marks of O. Marks & Son; Lenox.
New Orleans—R. Roberts of Leon Godehaux Clothing Co.; Adams.
New Orleans—W. J. Martinez of W. J. Martinez & Bro.; Tour.
New York—Isaac Rosenbaum; U. S.
New York—J. J. Connelley of National Cloak & Suit House; Essex.
New York—R. R. Bennett; U. S.
New York—T. J. Murphy of Perry Dann & Co.; Essex.
New York—T. W. Downing of Charles Williams Store; Essex.
New York—W. J. Kennedy of Charles Williams Stores; Essex.
New York—W. S. Jewell of A. J. Bates & Co.; Parker.
New York—W. W. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores; 113 Lincoln St.
Ogden, Utah—J. W. Scowcroft of J. W. Scowcroft & Sons Co.; Essex.
Philadelphia—E. M. Scattergood of George H. West Shoe Co.; Copley-Plaza.
Philadelphia—E. T. Anthony of E. T. Anthony & Co.; U. S.
Philadelphia—F. H. Jantzen of Jantzen Shoe Co.; U. S.
Philadelphia—Henry Bell and Henry Bell, Jr., of Bell Walt Shoe Co.; Lenox.
Philadelphia—J. G. Asay of J. G. Asay Shoe Co.; U. S.
Philadelphia—W. A. Ickler of N. Snellenberg & Co.; Adams.
Philadelphia—W. A. Tompkins of Turner Tompkins Shoe Co.; U. S.
Philadelphia—W. F. Munroe and C. F. Woltman of Munroe Bros. Co.; U. S.
Philadelphia—W. H. Weimer and J. B. Harris of Weimer, Wright & Watkins; 173 Lincoln St.
Pittsburgh—Augustus Buch; U. S.
Pittsburgh—C. S. Newell of Newell & Schneider Co.; U. S.
Pittsburgh—H. J. Lang of H. J. Lang Shoe Co.; U. S.
Pittsburgh—P. W. Hamilton of Rosenbaum Co.; U. S.
Pittsburgh—S. N. Wagner of Wagner Bros.; U. S.
Pittsburgh—T. S. Mercer of P. S. Mercer & Co.; U. S.
Portland, Ore.—O. H. and R. G. Fithian of Fithian Barker Sho. Co.; Copley-Plaza.
Porto Rico—J. B. Alvarez; U. S.
Porto Rico—M. Covas, of Homar, Celam & Co.; U. S.
Portsmouth, O.—E. T. Purcell of Tracey Shoe Co.; Essex.
Richmond, Va.—B. Stern of Stern & Co.; Boston City Club.
Richmond, Va.—E. H. Hoge of Roberts & Hoge; Parker.
Richmond, Va.—N. Weisberger of Weisberger Bros.; Essex.
Roanoke, Va.—W. Lee Brand of Brand Shoe Co.; Lenox.
Rochester, N. Y.—C. P. Meyer of L. P. Ross; Lenox.
Rochester, N. Y.—F. W. Hahn of F. W. Hahn Co.; U. S.
Rockford, Ill.—C. W. Smith of Smith & Son Shoe Co.; U. S.
Rome, Ga.—A. S. Burney; U. S.
Saginaw, Mich.—G. H. Hillman of Metze Alderton Shoe Co.; Avery.
San Antonio, Tex.—J. W. Wilson; U. S.
Savannah—M. Foster; U. S.
Savannah—M. L. Weil of E. A. Weil & Co; Essex.
Savannah—M. M. Smith of Globe Shoe Co.; Essex.
Scranton—R. M. Goldsmith of Goldsmith Bros.; Lenox.
Sedalia—Geo. F. Mackeq; U. S.
Springfield, Mo.—H. J. Upham; U. S.
Sheboygan—Otto Jung of Jung Shoe Co.; U. S.
St. Johns, N. F.—Mr. Summer of Halley & Co.; Clark's.
St. Joseph—C. A. Battreal of Battreal Shoe Co.; Copley-Plaza.
St. Louis—J. Mathes; U. S.
St. Louis—J. T. Pettus of Roberts Johnson & Rand Shoe Co.; Tour.
St. Louis—R. W. Dittman of George F. Dittman Shoe Co.; Tour.
Syracuse—E. B. Salman of Dunn, Salman Co.; Tour.
Toledo—C. M. Dederick and Barney Beronset of Simmons Boot & Shoe Co.; Copley-Plaza.
Waco, Tex.—Harry Wheeler; Essex.
Washington, D. C.—G. B. White of Woodward & Lothrop; Essex.
Washington, D. C.—J. G. Kochlerschmidt; U. S.
Wilkesbarre—W. Austin of Austin Shoe Co.; Copley-Plaza.
Wilmington, N. C.—J. W. Freeman; U. S.
York, Pa.—D. S. and C. L. Peterman of Peterman & Son; U. S.
Zanesville—J. M. Palmer of Cosgrove Shoe Co.; Youngs.

LEATHER BUYERS

Akron, O.—C. W. Hess; U. S.
Allentown, Pa.—J. H. Berger; U. S.
Amsterdam, Holland—G. Gompers; Tour.
Annville, Pa.—D. R. Kreider of A. S. Kreider Co.; U. S.
Christiania, Norway—T. Henssen; Essex.
Leicester, Eng.—Harry Boston of H. Boston & Son; Tour.
Milwaukee—A. H. Weinbrenner, T. Scholl and T. A. Rohn of Weinbrenner & Co.; U. S.
Montreal—J. Choinard of Regina Shoe Co.; U. S.
Mt. Holly, N. J.—Ben Frazer of Mt. Holly Shoe Co.; U. S.
Trenton, N. J.—W. S. Rendell of Rendell Shoe Co.; 135 Lincoln St.

(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 166 Essex St., Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

FINANCIAL NOTES

An issue of French treasury bills in London, amounting to £8,000,000, to replace a similar sum, was quickly subscribed.

Three hundred thousand bushels of rye, largest single cargo ever sent from Boston, went out Wednesday on steamer Hermion for Christiania.

Value of Canadian nickel production in 1916 is estimated at $23,000,000, compared with $20,423,348 in 1915, and $13,655,381 in 1914, $8,948,834 in 1906, $1,188,990 in 1896, and $498,286 in 1889.

Jesse Livermore who "cornered" the cotton market nine years ago and then went into bankruptcy has, according to reports, made $3,500,000 in the stock market and has paid back $2,000,000 to creditors.

Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company, whose output last year was 4,000,000 tons of anthricite, has leased Boston & Albany Railroad coal plant in Worcester, and plans to make that city one of principal distributing centers in this section of country.

Because he did not think court would approve sale, James A. Lynch, receiver for A. G. Wheeler, refused to take $50 offered in payment for Wheeler's New York Stock Exchange seat, which a Park Row show manager bought at auction last week subject to creditor's claim.

Missouri & Kansas Telephone Company has received authorization from Missouri Public Utilities Commission to purchase Southwestern Telegraph & Telephone Company, Pioneer Telephone & Telegraph Company of Oklahoma, and Southwest Telegraph & Telephone Company of Missouri for $17,500,000.

Report to New Jersey Legislature by commission appointed to investigate road problems recommends a system of 3750 miles to be constructed at an estimated cost of $34,390,000. Commission estimates that $200,000,000 will be spent by New Jersey on roads in next 25 years and that investment in roads now represents $140,000,000.

A petition for establishment of a system of industrial banks has been filed in Massachusetts Legislature by Eugene V. R. Thayer, president of Merchants National Bank, and almost 100 other citizens. Business of proposed banks is to loan money at 6 per cent interest and to sell or negotiate bonds, notes, certificates of indebtedness. Loans may be made on instalment plan or payment received in same way.

BANK OF ENGLAND REPORT

LONDON, England—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows these changes:

		Increase
Total reserve	£34,898,000	†1,386,000
Circulation	39,016,000	*879,000
Bullion	55,464,000	507,000
Other secs	42,584,000	*49,205,000
Other deps	130,248,000	13,860,000
Public deps	49,529,000	*3,618,000
Government secs	120,373,000	58,186,000

*Decrease.

Proportion of the bank's reserve to libilities is now 19.40 per cent compared with 19.76 per cent last week and compares with an advance from 21 to 22½ per cent in this week last year.

SIXTY DOLLARS FOR BETHLEHEM SHAREHOLDERS

Influential People Said to Favor This Amount as Regular Dividend Rate—Heavy War Tax Is to Be Paid

NEW YORK, N. Y.—What dividend action Charles M. Schwab will recommend to Bethlehem Steel directors at their meeting on Jan. 16 he alone knows. Some time ago Mr. Schwab intimated his intention of calling together the larger shareholders to ascertain their views on the question, but this conference has not taken place, and apparently will not eventuate.

Several influential stockholders are known to favor an increase in the rate to $60 a share, as they claim that Bethlehem can easily continue to pay this, and that they are entitled to share in the enormous profits of recent years and further large profits in prospect. It is generally believed that either this course will be followed or an extra dividend of $30 a share, with the regular $3 established last year, will be declared.

Bethlehem Steel will not report as large profits for 1916 as had originally been hoped. In the first place the war tax of 12½ per cent on all munitions earnings will reduce the net more than $6,000,000, and appropriations for depreciation will be unusually large, or around $11,000,000.

Even after these charges, close to $50,000,000 will be shown earned net for stock, or, after preferred dividends, between $325 and $330 a share on the common.

Earnings for 1917 are estimated at around $40,000,000 after deducting bond interest. Even with liberal allowances for taxes and depreciation this should leave more than $200 a share on the common stock.

Or, Bethlehem's earnings for the three years 1915-17 are expected to be equal to nearly $650 a share on its junior stock, and for five years approximating $710 a share.

By its extensions last year Bethlehem, it is felt, has assured itself of $100 a share yearly on its common in normal times. The corporation's subsidiaries will have a steel capacity of about 3,500,000 tons. Allowing for actual output of 2,500,000 tons an average profit of only about $9 a ton would be necessary to pay all charges and dollar for dollar on Bethlehem common and Bethlehem's activities are not confined to steel-making. Its shipbuilding operations should add materially to profits.

Bethlehem is now spending about $2,500,000 on new construction at all its plants. Its 1916 expenditures on this account were more than $1,500,000 a month. The new tinplate and plate mills are expected to be in operation in the spring of this year, appreciably increasing company's earning power.

Bethlehem is particularly well fixed in regard to ore supplies. Its Cuban holdings, shipments of which are regularly received, are estimated at more than 500,000,000 tons. The Tofo mines in Chile contain 100,000,000 tons or more of the highest grade ore, and it also has deposits at Port Henry, N. Y., and in the Lehigh Valley. Its recent purchase of the Lackawanna's Shenango properties gives it practically complete control of the ore bodies in that district. Most of the ore going into its furnaces comes from the Lake Champlain region of New York and from Cuba, but it is rushing work on several ore boats for transporting the Chilean ores. By the employment of this wide variety of ores Bethlehem will be able to get any desired metallurgical mixture for special grade steels.

A year ago Bethlehem reported investments of $27,617,496. These have been increased and now stand at approximately $37,000,000. Of this total about $9,000,000 are in Anglo-French notes, and similar amounts are held in Pennsylvania Steel bonds and in Bethlehem's own securities.

DIVIDENDS

The Union Oil Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable Jan. 15 to holders of record Jan. 8.

Fisher Body Corporation declared regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on preferred stock, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 20.

The Franklin Company has declared a regular semiannual dividend of $6 a share, payable Feb. 1 to holders of record Jan. 10.

The East St. Louis & Suburban Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of ¾ of 1 per cent on preferred stock, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 13.

The Federal Sugar Refining Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on its preferred stock, payable Jan. 29 to holders of record Jan. 26.

The Sinclair Oil & Refining Company declared a quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent, payable Feb. 20 to holders of record Jan. 31. The company has also authorized a call for the redemption of the outstanding bonds as of May 1, 1917. The bonds are callable at 110 and interest.

OHIO STATE TELEPHONE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Ohio State Telephone reports these changes in earnings for 12 months ended Nov. 30:

	1916	Increase
Gross	$3,642,130	$427,549
Net after charges	1,513,359	371,164
Surplus after charges	937,044	239,309
Bal after pfd divs	611,738	227,058

ACCOUNTING FOR THE DECLINE IN NEW HAVEN STOCK

Price in Boston Drops to Less Than Two Points of Lowest Level — December Surplus

All sorts of reasons have been set forth for the recent weakness in New Haven railroad shares, which sold down this week to well below 45, or within less than 2 points of its low record.

So far as current operating results enter into the situation, it can be said that preliminary returns for December indicate $700,000 surplus earnings for that month after charges. This contrasts with a $25,000 deficit in December, 1915. Moreover, the other winter months should compare favorably with those of a year ago.

Though gross revenues show as much business being done as last year at this time, the New Haven lines are handling their freight traffic with only about 42,000 cars on the rails, compared with some 55,000 a year ago. Although the New England roads serve what is naturally a terminal territory and the recent increase in the car-hire charge to 75 cents a day is therefore particularly trying to them, high demurrage charges being received by the New Haven, together with its new locomotives, will help offset equipment-hire costs and should make possible quicker handling of "foreign" cars.

It is understood that New Haven's bankers have given assurance that there will be no difficulty as regards renewal of the approximately $42,000,000 floating debt due May 1 next. This consists of $25,000,000 4½ per cent year notes of the railroad itself and about $17,000,000 three-year 6 per cent collateral debentures of New England Navigation Company. Of each of these debts, the management has paid off about $3,000,000 from the original total.

UNITED STATES MINING OUTPUT FOR LAST YEAR

Engineering and Mining Journal presents the following tables showing production of minerals, chemical substances and metals in the United States during 1916:

METALS

	1916	1915
Copper, *lbs	1,941,900,586	1,023,698,160
Ferro-manganese, long tons	355,356	226,957
Gold†	$92,315,563	$101,035,700
Iron, long tons	39,484,000	29,916,213
Lead, ‡short tons	583,598	535,922
Nickel, **lbs	61,675,438	44,139,826
Quicksilver flasks	28,942	††21,033
Silver, †troy ounces	72,883,748	67,485,600
Zinc, ‡‡short tons	672,300	492,495

*Production from ore oroginating in the United States. †The statistics for 1915 are the final and those for 1916 are preliminary statistics reported jointly by director of the mint and United States geological survey. ‡Production of refined lead ore and scrap originating in the United States; antimonial lead is included. ‡‡Total production of smelters, except those treating dross and junk exclusively; includes spelter derived from imported ore. **Imports: for 1915 and 1916, first 10 months only. This nickel is refined in the United States for the production of metal, oxide and salts. ††As reported by United States geological survey.

MINERAL AND CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES

	1916	1915
Coal, anth, *short tons	88,500,000	88,912,000
Coal, bitu, *short tons	509,000,000	432,500,000
Coke, *short tons	54,300,000	41,600,000
Iron ore, long tons	81,095,000	58,843,804
Petroleum, *barrels	292,300,000	281,104,104

*The coal and coke and petroleum statistics are the estimates of the United States geological survey.

UNLISTED STOCKS

Reported by Philip M. Tucker, Boston

New England (Northern)

	Bid	Asked
Amoskeag	71	75
do pf	96¾	97½
*Androscoggin	200	210
Appleton Co	200	..
Arlington Mills	110	..
*Bates	300	..
Berkshire Cotton Mfg	192	..
Bigelow-Hartford	88	90
do pf	105	107
Boot Mills	92	97
Boston Duck	1300	..
Cabot Mfg	121	..
Chicopee pf	96	..
*Continental Mills	80	82
Contoocook Mills pf	55	65
Dwight	1100	1150
Esmond Mills pf	96	98
Everett Mills	144	..
Farr Alpaca	155	158
*Great Falls Mfg	195	..
Hamilton Mfg Co	..	85
Harmony Mills pf	99	101
*Hill	82	85
Lancaster Mills	85	87
Lawrence Mfg Co	108	110
*Lockwood	108	..
Lowell Bleachery	130	..
Lyman Mills	125	130
Mass Cotton Mills	126	128
Merrimack Mfg Co	61	..
do pref	87	..
*Nashua Mfg Co	800	..
Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co	200	205
Otis	2750	..
Pacific Mills	177	179
Pepperell Mfg Co	190	193
Salmon Falls	60	62
do pref	102½	104
Thorndike	1350	..
Tremont & Suffolk	130	..
Waltham Bleachery	115	..
*York Mfg Co	115	..
Southern Mills		
*Brookside Mills	160	165
*Lanett Cotton Mills	150	160
Mass Mills in Georgia	97½	98½
*Pacolet Mfg pref	98	100
*West Point Mfg	170	180
MISCELLANEOUS		
American Mfg Co	162½	167½
do pref	99	..
Boston Belting	120	122
Chapman Valve pref	100	102½
*Draper Corp	133	135
Hamilton Woolen	86	90
*Heywood Bros & Wakefield	147	150
*do pref	102	..
Saco-Lowell Shops pref	102½	..

*Taxable in Massachusetts.

EQUIPMENT AND STEEL DEMANDS OF EUROPEANS

French Government May Spend $40,000,000 in United States for Cars—Italy in Market for Bars and Forgings

The French Government, through J. P. Morgan & Co., has issued an inquiry for approximately 20,000 railroad cars of four types. There is reason to believe, however, that the order may be doubled, and it is understood that about $40,000,000 will be expended.

To cover the construction of 3500 cars in Canada for the Russian Government inquiries are now in the market for 14,000 car wheels, 7000 axles and a large number of railway springs and special shapes. Orders for the bars, plates and shapes for this construction have been obtained by the exercise of an option given some time since by American mills.

The Italian Government has again come into the market for steel bars and forgings, as well as for several thousand additional tons of alloy steel. Contracts calling for about 6000 to 7000 tons of steel for war munitions will probably be closed today.

The English and French Government requirements for shell steel are far from being satisfied, but there are few inquiries for specific tonnages now in the market.

In view of the sold-up condition of the steel trade and the inability of manufacturers to accept orders except for distant deliveries, the increase of nearly half a million tons in United States Steel Corporation's bookings in December was gratifying evidence of strong demand for steel products.

Iron Age says a great alertness is evident for signs of transition to a different condition in iron and steel. Consumers of finished steel, apart from plates and rails, hold off, finding little in the event to help them decide about purchases for second half, and such deliveries are as a rule the earliest large producers can give them.

Operating conditions are loosening in the Pittsburgh and valley districts. The Steel Corporation started five of its banked blast furnaces last week, and 11 in the week preceding. But the problem of coke supply and prices in the next three months is still formidable.

HOME-PRODUCED SUGAR TAX IS PLAN PROPOSED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Federal Sugar Refining Company proposes in a statement by Frank C. Lowry, that the Government raise additional revenue by putting a tax on sugar produced in this country.

"In 1916 we consumed 3,658,607 tons of sugar," said the statement, "and after allowing for drawbacks on reexports the Government received a tariff revenue of only $38,000,000, or 54 per cent as 1,977,118 tons of the total were untaxed domestic sugars. The tariff, however, cost the public $84,500,000, or about $4 a barrel on the amount consumed, the domestic beet and cane producers having pocketed the difference of $46,500,000 by basing their selling price not on the cost of production, but upon the duty-paid value of foreign sugars refined here. Altogether more than $1,000,000,000 'pork' has been acquired in this manner by the beet and cane sugar grower of the country at the expense of the public."

Mr. Lowry said he favored taxing the domestic commodity one-half the present tariff rate, taking the Cuban rate as the basis. This would yield the Treasury $23,250,000 a year in addition to the $38,000,000 obtained on imports, he asserted, and would require the domestic sugar interests to turn over to the Government only one-half their tariff profits.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC TAKES OVER ROAD

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Arrangements have been made by the Southern Pacific company to take over the construction of the San Diego & Arizona railroad and to operate the line when completed. The amount involved in connection with the construction of the line is said to be $15,000,000 and it is to be owned jointly by J. D. Spreckels and the Southern Pacific railway.

CANADIAN NORTHERN

TORONTO, Ont. — Report of the Canadian Northern railway for the year ended June 30, which has just been issued, shows: Total operating revenues $35,476,275, increase $9,564,168, or 36.91 per cent over 1915.

INVESTMENTS FOR Trustees and Individuals
Pingree & Co
19 Congress St., Boston

HINCKLEY & WOODS
INSURANCE
32 KILBY ST
BOSTON
THE MOST LIBERAL FORMS AND LOWEST RATES WITH EXPERTS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT

DISCUSSIONS SET SPANISH CORTES BACK IN ITS WORK

Stubborn Minorities Cause Delays in Transacting Business—Issues Facing Government

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain—The Cortes is in occasional difficulties, and there are sometimes rumors of crises, but they need not be taken seriously, even when cabled by news agencies, for the Premier, the Count de Romanones, has made a deep study of "Spanish parliamentary psychology" by this time, and is determined not to be turned from his main intention by fractious politicians, such as have frightened previous administrations out of office. He displays tact and firmness, and declares himself always an optimist. The situation, however, is hard again, for the Cortes is once more suffering from the effects of its long discussions and is in sad arrears with its work. For some time past the necessity of instituting a permanent or continual session for the purpose of catching up has been talked of and seemed imminent, but the Premier thinks it may be avoided. But there have been bad delays over the budgets and other matters, chiefly caused by the truculent minorities, with, as frequently, the irreconcilable Catalans as chief among them. At one stage the Count de Romanones held out a plain threat to the minorities that if they continued, out of sheer love of hindrance, to impede the work of the Cortes any more, he should ignore them, abandon the policy adopted in the national interest during the war of making the Government as much of a national affair as possible, and should carry on by sheer weight of his own majority. Extreme measures of any kind, however, have not been necessary. It is notable that Señor Dato, the leader of the official Conservative Party and Prime Minister in the last Government, continually gives the most complete and patriotic support to the Premier.

A pleasant matter to contemplate is the vote that has just taken place in the Congress to grant the widow of Estanislao Figueras a life pension of 5000 pesetas a year. Senor Figueras belonged to the most difficult of modern periods of Spanish politics, for he was one of the great lights of the ill-fated revolution of 1873-4. He fought the Amadeus Monarchy most energetically, and upon the abdication of the Italian prince, Señor Figueras became, for a brief period, President of the Republican Executive. If the cause was doomed to failure, nevertheless, Señor Figueras, like some of the other figures of the Republican set, was a man of high ideas, and some great ideals. After the restoration he retired to private life. This vote of a pension to his widow is a graceful act on the part of the Spanish Parliament, and all the more so because of the fact that it was put forward by the Conservative leader, Señor Dato, who, with all the eloquence at his command, exalted the memory of this great man who gave his life work to the state. Señor Nougues, in the name of the Republican Party and of all sections of the Left, thanked Señor Dato for his noble and sympathetic speech, with which the Government associated itself.

In a variety of ways, the Government has much to think of. A formidable list of prohibitions of exportation is issued, and the new authority for the control of food is getting to work to improve the state of things. Yet a thousand unemployed workmen have just marched in procession through the streets of Madrid clamoring for work, and Spain, in parts, now has a lighting and shop closing order so that the apparent life of towns and cities is extinguished early in the evening. No Zeppelins soar above Spain; it is a matter of economy only. But again the people murmur that they might as well be at war, and the great Reformista leader, Melquiades Alvarez, in a speech he has just made at Alcoy, declares that it is well to do what can be done in the way of the betterment of home administration, but that the future of Spain does not depend upon what is done in its interior, but on the line of battle on the Somme and on the Meuse.

GERMANY RAISES MAINTENANCE GRANTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany—During the recent Reichstag debates on the auxiliary service bill Dr. Helfferich was able to announce that the Federal Council had agreed to increase the maintenance grants accorded to soldiers' families. The grant to soldiers' wives is to be raised to 20 marks, and to all other relatives to 10 marks a month, the increase being reckoned from the beginning of November onwards. For the present the increased rate is to remain in force until the end of April next.

The Federal Council has also decided to raise the grant it has hitherto made to the communal authorities for war relief from 20,000,000 to 30,000,000 marks and to increase the fund for special cases from 500,000 to 1,000,000 marks. It has also been decided to continue maintenance grants for a fortnight after the discharge of soldiers from the army. It is estimated that these changes will necessitate the expenditure of an extra 55,000,000 marks a month, so that during the six months in question a bonus of 330,000,000 marks in all will have been paid to soldiers' families.

Dr. Helfferich's announcement was received with applause and he took the opportunity to observe that he believed the Imperial Government had more than fulfilled the wishes of the Reichstag in the matter.

CHINESE PEOPLE APPROVE SPEECH OF BARON HAYASHI

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKIO, Japan—The speech delivered by Baron Hayashi, Japanese Minister to Pekin, before the members of the Shichijihui on the occasion of his recent visit to Mukden to interview Viscount Motono returning from Petrograd, reported to have produced very favorable impressions among the Chinese people.

The baron's speech, in which he laid stress on the importance of closer Sino-Japanese friendship, is welcomed by the Chinese officials in Mukden, who hold in especial admiration the enlightened views of the Japanese Minister for boldly criticizing the attitude of Japanese merchants and traders in connection with the convertible notes question in Manchuria. In this connection the recent issue of the Tungsahrheng Kungapao has an editorial comment which is summarized as follows:

Nothing damages more seriously Sino-Japanese friendship than the constant friction over the question of the convertible notes issue in Manchuria. The greater the amount of notes converted, the greater the stringency in the money market, which not only seriously impairs the economic interests of the Chinese mercantile community, but also prejudices the interests of Japanese merchants throughout Manchuria. The enlightened remarks of Baron Hayashi, who urged the necessity of removing quickly the source of this constant trouble must be eulogized as a timely and valuable proposal and advice to be keenly reflected on by both the Chinese themselves and the Japanese community. The speech of the Japanese Minister will serve to enlighten those who adhere to the conversion system without realizing the baneful and disadvantageous consequences resulting from the undesirable practice, and it will contribute to the promotion of friendly relationship between the two peoples.

Not only in Manchuria but also in South China, the Baron's speech has produced a very favorable echo in the Chinese press and in both official and private circles. Especially in Shanghai the Minister's speech has been welcomed by those who are convinced of the possibility of the realization of true and sincere friendship and harmonious cooperation between Japanese and Chinese to be evinced in Manchuria earlier than elsewhere, as the first instance of the Sino-Japanese rapprochement, and the hope is expressed that the authorities of the two governments will strive for the advancement of cordial international relationship between the two neighbor nations.

ITALIAN SHIPPING COMBINE IS FORMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—Under the title of Institute Nazionale di Credito Navale a group of shipping companies, headed by the Navigazione Generale Italiana, have constituted a limited company with a share-capital of 100,000,000 lire, 50,00.,000 lire of which is paid up. The purpose of the company, it is announced, is to finance Italian shipping enterprises, and to raise credit for the purpose of furnishing capital to the Italian shipping industry, either by promoting new concerns and participating in their constitution, by purchasing shares and bonds of shipping companies, by granting subsidies guaranteed by a lien on vessels, or by any other means allowed by law. It may also undertake marine insurance on such vessels, take part in, or establish special concerns for the purpose of furnishing shipowners with what is required for the fitting up and running of vessels, and effect any commercial, financial or industrial transaction or operation in keeping with the purpose of the company.

The Italian press points out that the shipping companies in question have invested in the new institution a considerable part of their own reserves. Previously there had been under discussion the possible formation by the Government, or with State aid, of a banking or credit institution on similar lines to the one thus created by a single shipping combine. It had been proposed that a syndicate should be formed amongst the banks, headed by the Banca d' Italia, which would thus be quite independent of any industrial, maritime or naval groups, and have a large capital. It is reported that this scheme is still being examined by Signor Arlotta, the Minister of Transports, and may crystallize shortly.

NEW FLOUR REGULATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Board of Trade have given authority under the flour and bread order for the manufacture, until further notice, of bread or other articles of food from any imported flour which, though not complying with the requirements of the order, satisfies the following conditions:

1. That North American spring wheat flour so imported is not whiter than a sample representing straight run flour manufactured in Glasgow, at the time that the imported flour was purchased, from North American spring wheat of a grade not lower than No. 3 North Manitoba.

2. That other wheat flour so imported is not whiter than a sample representing a straight run flour manufactured in the ordinary course of business in the mills of the district of the port of entry, at the time that the imported flour was purchased.

Flour already purchased for importation, whether it has already arrived or not, will be deemed for this purpose to have been purchased on Dec. 12, 1916. Pending further experiments as to the keeping qualities for extended sea voyages of flour milled in accordance with the order, they will be prepared to grant temporary licenses for the milling of flour guaranteed to be for use at sea otherwise than in accordance with the terms of the order.

ARBITRATION OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Reform Club of this city has just established a committee on industrial arbitration which will promote arbitration of industrial disputes between public utility corporations and their employees, with particular reference to the interests of the public.

The committee, of which Everett P. Wheeler is chairman, will favor legislation to prevent strikes on public utilities and to establish a system of Government regulation which will provide a method of adjudication which will give to the employees the relief now secured, if at all, by strikes, and at the cost of convenience to society.

BROWN ALUMNI DINNER

Under the title of the "All New England Brown Dinner" the graduates of Brown are planning for the biggest dinner the alumni has ever held. The event will take place at the Copley-Plaza on Tuesday evening, Jan. 23, and the chief guest is to be Charles E. Hughes. President W. H. P. Faunce of Brown will represent the university and Judge Arthur L. Brown '76, of the United States District Court, and Governor Samuel W. McCall are also on the list of speakers.

EDUCATIONAL; NEW ENGLAND, GENERAL

EDUCATIONAL

THE PRINCIPIA — A SCHOOL FOR CHARACTER BUILDING
CO-EDUCATIONAL
This school affords a borough academic training for young people in all grades from kindergarten to college entrance and two years of college work. Small classes and a large faculty of college trained specialists make much individual work a valuable feature. Military drill, manual training, sewing, cooking and business courses. An ideal school for your boy or girl.
THE PRINCIPIA, St. Louis, Missouri — A Prospectus Will Be Mailed on Application

A Normal Class for Music Teachers
desiring to prepare themselves to meet the demand for the
Fletcher Music Method
will open January 15 to 18 at 31 York Terrace, Brookline, Massachusetts.
For information apply to Mrs. Fletcher Copp.
The growing enlightenment of our times is resulting in the keenest appreciation and demand for a method which permits of freedom of individual expression in music on the part of the child. The little ones are enabled to use music as it was surely intended, as a beautiful means of expressing thoughts which lie beyond speech.
DR. LYMAN ABBOTT says: "She teaches children to think and to express themselves in terms of music. She converts it from a blind, mechanical copying into a vital self expression."

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF DRAMATIC ARTS
Franklin H. Sargent, Pres.
The standard institution of dramatic education.
Connected with Charles Frohman's Empire Theatre and Companies
For catalogue address the Secretary
Room 176 Carnegie Hall, New York

The Watson School
(Incorporated)
OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA
87 Vernon Street
Telephone, Oakland 4722
A boarding and day school for girls. Boys under ten years admitted. High school, grammar and primary courses. Catalogue on application. MRS. C. L. WATSON, Pres.

Berkeley Hall School
2211 4th Ave., LOS ANGELES, CAL.
Day School for Girls and Boys. Kindergarten to ninth grade, inclusive. Tels. West 509, 73427.

The New York School of Secretaries
Three months' course: individual instruction: students on probation; graduates registered.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.
33 West 42 Street

School Information
FREE Catalogs & Advice on all Boarding Schools or Camps in U. S. Want for girls or boys? Am. Schools' Association, 1515 Masonic Temple, Chicago, or 1012 Times Bldg., New York.

MISCELLANEOUS

LIGHTING FIXTURES
If your dealer cannot supply our
LIGHTING FIXTURES
Give us his name and we will send you our Illustrated Booklet

We make complete installations in Chicago and Vicinity. Original Designs. Material and Workmanship Guaranteed. Reasonable Prices
Display Rooms, 617-631 W. Jackson Boulevard, CHICAGO, ILL.
METAL ARTS & CRAFTS CO.
Mention Monitor

CLOTHING
MAX KEEZER
Highest prices paid for Gentlemen's Cast-off Clothing, Old Gold and Precious Stones or Furniture. Send letter or telephone and will call at your residence. 1236 Mass. Ave., Cambridge. Tel. 302 or 2936. If one is busy call the other.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS
WALL PAPERS
Of Latest Styles and Highest Quality. Novelty designs a feature, reprints of high grade paper at low cost. See them.
AUGUSTUS THURGOOD
38-40 Cornhill, Boston.
ASK FOR A "BISSELL'S" when you buy any carpet cleaning device, and insure mechanical efficiency.

DRESSMAKING
EXP. dressmaker wants engagements by the day; evening dresses altered and fancy lingerie made. Brookline 4973-W.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE
WANTED—An assistant waist draper. PIEDERIT, 701 Garland Bldg., 109 N. Wabash ave., Chicago.
WANTED—Experienced bookkeeper for Boston hotel. Address T 115 Monitor Office, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE
SIT. WANTED—Comptometer operator, 5 years' experience in all operations. E. DOERR, 1029 Wolfram st., Chicago.

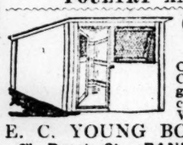
TABLE SUPPLIES
Lord's Sirloin Cut Pure Codfish

is not the ordinary kind, but a quality you have never seen, unless you know the SIRLOIN CUT. It is packed from the choicest steaks cut from the tenderest parts of the cod, and when served is much richer, has a flavor and guaranteed pure, clean and wholesome.
Packed only in 2-lb. boxes and sent direct for 60c. per box and 75c. west of the Missouri River.
Booklet of Codfish recipes in every package.
LORD BROS. CO., Portland, Maine

CAFES AND RESTAURANTS
BOYLSTON SEA GRILL — Special Good Things to Eat HERE.
FISH DINNERS
Broiled Live Lobsters a Specialty
Steaks—Chops—Chicken
1002 Boylston St., near Mass. Ave., Boston
Tel. 77589. B. B.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

PIPE ORGANS of any size or construction. Estimates cheerfully submitted. Also Reed Organs for Church or Home. Electric Organ Blowing Outfits. Write, stating which catalog is desired.
HINNERS ORGAN CO., Pekin, Ill.

POULTRY AND EGGS

6x8 Portable House $15
Colony House $3.50. Oat Sprouter, yard gates, shipping coops, nests, etc. Write for circular.
E. C. YOUNG BOX COMPANY
24 Depot St., RANDOLPH, MASS.

CORKS
Chicago Cork Works Co.
Manufacturers of
CORKS
630 So. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

RUBBER STAMPS
SEALS AND RUBBER STAMPS
We Mark Our Dog Collars Free.
ALLEN BROS.
130 Washington St., opp. Adams Sq. Subway

TYPEWRITERS
TYPEWRITERS RENTED
Four months, $5 for visibles; three months, $7 for visibles. First payment applies if purchased. American Writing Machine Co., 119 Franklin St., Boston. Tel. Main 166.

JEWELERS
JEWELER AND SILVERSMITH
W. E. TAYLOR, 5 Bromfield St.
15 years with Smith-Patterson Co.

FOR SALE
CANTON crepe embroidered shawl, heavily fringed, $100. Address 915 Canterbury st., Roslindale, Mass.

WEST SOMERVILLE

MILLINERY
MRS. CHAS. W. JACOBS
SOMERVILLE'S LEADING MILLINER
239 Elm St., Davis Square
Tel. Somerville 2383-J

NEW YORK CITY

STORAGE AND MOVING
STORAGE
NEW FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE FOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
Clean, separate, locked rooms
248-250-252 WEST 65TH STREET
Foreign and Inland Removals in Lift Vans
BOWLING GREEN STORAGE & VAN COMPANY
Office, 18 Broadway, NEW YORK

ROOMS TO LET
ROOM with private bath; references; table guests. 58 West 51st st., New York. Tel. Circle 3220.

HARTFORD, CONN.

SHOES
SHOES AND HOSIERY
For the Entire Family
James Lawrence & Son
755 MAIN STREET

CLOTHIERS
In Our MEN'S SHOP
Reductions on Clothing, Shirts, and Neckwear
The Luke Horsfall Co., Hartford
MID WINTER SALE OF
Men's and Boys' Clothing
Fur and Fur Lined Coats
Mackinaws, Etc.
GEMMILL, BURNHAM & CO.
66 Asylum Street — Hartford, Conn.

DEPARTMENT STORES
Sage-Allen & Co.
DRY GOODS AND APPAREL
Of The Best Quality
At Moderate Prices
Furniture, Rugs, Draperies, Wall Papers

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
Electric Portables
25% Discount
AT
STEWART'S, 69 Pearl Street

BARBER SHOPS
BARBER SHOP
HENRY ANTZ
27 Pearl Street. Tel. Charter 1101-2.

FLORISTS
COOMBS
Two Stores
741 Main. 364 Asylum.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

CLEANING AND DYEING
LEWANDOS
CLEANERS—DYERS—LAUNDERERS
123 Church St — Phone New Haven 1015

AUTOMOBILES
A LOCOMOBILE closed car combines the utmost in luxury and refinement with rare mechanical perfection; factory rebuilt and guaranteed; $1000 to $3000. THE BRADFORD AUTO SALES CO., New Haven, Conn.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

SHOES
J. F. McALPINE CO.
Smart Shoes for Men and Women
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

Roxbury-Dorchester

MARKETS
ELM HILL PROVISION CO.
Groceries, Meats and Provisions
Fresh Fish a Specialty
513 Warren Street. Tel. 983 Rox.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

HARDWARE
HARDWARE
House Hardware, Ash Barrels, Sifters, Shovels, Tools, etc.
CENTRAL SQUARE HARDWARE CO.,
670-676 Massachusetts Ave.

CLEANING AND DYEING
LEWANDOS
CLEANERS—DYERS—LAUNDERERS
1274 Massachusetts Ave — Phone Camb 945

GROCERIES
Groceries and Provisions
CHARLES H. FOSGATE,
1876 Massachusetts Ave., North Cambridge
Telephone 879

LYNN, MASS.

CAFES AND RESTAURANTS
HUNTTS — The Place to Eat 16-18 Central Sq. 11 Willow St.

SHOES
SHOES For the Entire Family
HODGKINS SHOE STORE
J. C. PALMER, Manager — 26 Market St.
Established 1865

CLOTHIERS
THE JANUARY CLEARANCE SALE
Seasonable goods all over the store marked down.
GODDARD BROS.,
80 Market Street, Lynn, Mass.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS
COAL
Anthracite and Bituminous, and Wood
SPRAGUE, BREED, STEVENS & NEWHALL, Inc., 8 Central Square

NEW BEDFORD

JEWELERS
20% Discount
on All Leather and Ivory Pyroline Goods
during the month of January
A. C. GARDNER, 230 Union Street

GROCERIES
Come Where the Good Things Gather
TABER CENTRAL MARKET AND GROCERY
Accounts Solicited. 258 UNION ST.

CLEANSERS
French Cleaning
Main Office, 47 William St., New Bedford
A. M. BUSH & CO.

MILLINERY
LA MODE
ALL TRIMMED HATS REDUCED
Corner Union and Sixth Streets

STEAM FITTING
POWER PLANT PIPING
Steam and Hot Water Heating
F. E. EARLE, 50 North Second St.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

DEPARTMENT STORES — DEPARTMENT STORES
PROVIDENCE — SHEPARD COMPANY — PROVIDENCE
Interesting January Sales
Now in Progress
Annual January Sale of UNDERMUSLINS—
Annual One-Fifth-Off Sale of FURNITURE—
First Reduction Sale of MEN'S CLOTHING—
January Sale of LINENS and BEDWEAR—
January Sale of SPRING SILK—
and the usual January Clearance in all our Specialty Stores.
The Shepard Way of keeping stocks new and fresh is to sell each season's stocks in that season—and in order to do that, when the end of the season comes the Price Reductions are tremendous.

Warm Bedclothing
SPECIALS
WOOL BLANKETS, 76x84 in., pink and blue borders; specially priced; a pair..... $6.95
CALIFORNIA WOOL BLANKETS, 78x84 in., all wool filling with cotton warp; cut and bound single; pink and blue borders; a pair..... $13.50
Gladding's
PROVIDENCE

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES
Friedman & Herskovitz
Sale $45,000 Stock
HIGH-GRADE FUR COATS, SCARFS, MUFFS AND MATCHED SETS
at Half and Less Than Half Regular Prices
GENUINE FUR VALUES at extremely low prices are here in magnificent abundance—most beautiful fur pieces to select from.
Every piece of fur sold in this sale is not only guaranteed by the Outlet but by the maker as well.
OUTLET

The CLOVER SHOP
290 Westminster Street
An Attractive Display of BLOUSES
In White, Black and Colored Georgette Crepe, Satin and Taffeta
Afternoon and Evening Gowns, Dance Frocks
Personal Attention
MRS. LAMBERT — MRS. THOMAS
The Misses Frank SPECIALTY SHOP
Exclusive Gowns and Blouses
Kinsley Building — 334 Westminster Street

JONES'S ARCADE
LADIES' FURNISHINGS
Employees share profits.

BROCKTON, MASS.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES
The Children's Store
"Wear Things"
BABY-TO-MISSES
Headquarters for Dainty Baby Wear
TRADE AT THE SIGN OF THE ARROW — COOK & TYNDALL
The Best Make of Gloves, Hosiery, Corsets, Waists and Knit and Muslin Underwear at the WOMEN'S STORE

One of the Best Places to Buy
LADIES' AND MISSES'
Ready-to-Wear Apparel
H. W. ROBINSON CO., Brockton, Mass.

Stoney's
The Home of Women's Fine Apparel
128-130 Main Street, BROCKTON, MASS.
QUALITY MERCHANDISING AT FRASER'S means the highest grade and newest Fashions in Women's and Children's Wear—at modest prices for the quality, made possible by efficiency in modern merchandising.
Fraser's

DEPARTMENT STORES
EDGAR'S
The largest department store in Southeastern Massachusetts. Our stocks are complete—our large outlet enables us to quote low prices. Brockton's most popular Restaurant, third floor.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS
Now is the time to get a SUIT or OVERCOAT at clean up prices.
The "Store of Quality."
PERKINS & ROLLINS CO.,
278-280 Main Street, Brockton, Mass.

SALEM, MASS.

CATERERS
STODDARD—Caterer
256 Essex Street, Salem, Mass.
Quality Food Shop. Tel. 690.

CONFECTIONERY
Gibson's
Chocolates Bonbons
PROVIDENCE MADE — FRESH DAILY
Seven Stores

GROCERIES AND MARKETS
C. E. BROOKS CO.
Choice Meats, Fruit and Fancy Groceries
106 Westminster Street — Phone Union 1482

CAFES AND RESTAURANTS
For Ladies and Gentlemen
BROOKS' RESTAURANT
85 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.

LAUNDRIES
THE BUTMAN & TUCKER MODERN HAND LAUNDRY
"The Laundry That Satisfies"
Broad, Pearl and Central Sts. — OUTTIT HAND LAUNDRY CO. — Providence R. I.
Telephone Union 512
WHAT CHEER LAUNDRY
Union 4300
36 Burgess Street, Providence, R. I.

CLEANING AND DYEING
Thoroughly Satisfactory Service!
Swiss Cleansing Co.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Motor Collection in Town
Parcel Post Service Everywhere
General Offices and Plant, 675 Elmwood Ave.
'Phone Broad 4110

CLOTHIERS
Browning, King & Co.
Westminster and Eddy Streets
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
"THE STORE OF THE TOWN"
Clothing, Hats and Furnishings for Men, Boys and Children

SHOES
SULLIVAN COMPANY
159 WESTMINSTER STREET
FINE SHOES AND HOSIERY
For Men and Women
BANISTERS SHOES FOR MEN — FRED S. FENNER President
BUY
Peirce Shoes & Hosiery
If You Want the Best Moderately Priced
THOS. F. PEIRCE & SON

ARTS AND CRAFTS
MRS. CORDERY
STUDIO GIFT SHOP
Room 116, Franklin Block Tel. Union 5524

HARDWARE
CUTLERY
Pocket and Table Stocks that would do credit to an exclusive cutlery store.
Belcher & Loomis Hardware Co.
83-91 Weybosset St., Providence, R. I.

PLUMBING
PLUMBING
Narragansett Equipment Co.
247 Broad Street
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
PRESTON R. WALKER, Manager

MILLINERY
THE BONNET SHOP
Modish Hats at Moderate Prices
301 Westminster Street

CLEANING AND DYEING
LEWANDOS
CLEANERS—DYERS—LAUNDERERS
137 Mathewson Street — Union 907

DESIGNING AND STAMPING
GEORGE L. STETSON
Designing and Stamping for Art Embroidery; Beads; Utopia Wools
208 Westminster St. — Tel. Union 3047-R

MICHIGAN, IOWA, COLORADO, MONTANA, NEW ENGLAND, ETC.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

DEPARTMENT STORES

D. H. Brigham & Co.

Big January Sale of FURS

Including our entire stock, And a Special New Purchase Fur Coats and Fur Lined Coats, Muffs, Sets and Neckpieces

At Radical Reductions

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

ALBERT STEIGER CO.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

January Sale of Linens and Domestics

The finest of values will be complete throughout the week.

FINANCIAL

The Third National Bank of Springfield, Mass.

cordially invites you to become actively identified with this Strong Progressive Institution

Total resources over $9,000,000

383-385 Main Street, Cor. Harrison Avenue "By the Clock"

CONFECTIONERY

Jensen's

319 Main Street

Makers and Retailers of FINE CHOCOLATES

GROCERS

ARTHUR A. CALL

Fine Groceries

144 State Street SPRINGFIELD

MARKET AND LUNCH ROOM

Everything Good to Eat

THE FIFTH WARD MARKET

473 State St. C. A. Wright

THE WRIGHT LUNCH, 6 Walnut St.

LAUNDRIES

The Song of the Happy Home

WE SPECIALIZE IN FAMILY WORK

ARTS AND CRAFTS

WE FRAME PICTURES

J. H. MILLER CO.

21 Harrison Avenue, Springfield, Mass.

Frames Pictures Cards Gifts

CHINA, ART GOODS, ETC.

CHARLES HALL

The Hall Building

Importers and Makers of Objects of Industrial Art

Pottery—Wood—Metal—Fabric

SHOES

GOOD SHOES AND HOSIERY For All the Family Fine Shoe Repairing

MORSE & HAYNES CO.

376 Main Street

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

MAYNARD COAL CO.

"Old Company Lehigh Our Specialty"

Tel. 180 or 5652

QUALITY COAL

A. J. LANE COMPANY

Telephone 1790 or 1791

FLORISTS

OSTERMANN & STEELE FLORISTS

137 State Street. Phone 189.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

HANDKERCHIEFS AND HOSIERY

The Handkerchief and Hosiery Shop

Woman's Shop Building

417 Main Street Rooms 406-7

PLUMBING

Armeson Plumbing & Heating Co. Incorporated.

Power and General Mill Piping.

220-224 Dwight St.

JEWELERS

WOODS & CO., 404 Main St.

JEWELERS

DRESSMAKING

FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKING; terms moderate. MISS FLORA CAVE, 300 Belmont ave.

LOWELL, MASS.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

FRASER'S, Men's Wear

Clothing, Furnishings, Hats and Shoes

86-88-90 Middlesex Street

MILLINERY

HEAD & SHAW

"THE MILLINER"

161 Central Street, Lowell, Mass.

TAILORS

MRS. SARAH B. MEIKLEJOHN

Ladies' Tailoring

53 Central Street Central Block

SHOES

Walk Over Boot Shop

WALTER CLARKSON

54 Central Street

CONCORD, N. H.

CATERERS

BAKER

Caterer and Restaurateur

G. NARDINI & SON

6 North Main Street. CONCORD, N. H.

DAYTON, O.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

TAILORED SKIRTS

THE DAYTON SKIRT CO.

58 Davies Building

JACKSON, MICH.

CLOTHIERS

Proper Clothes

For Men and Young Men

AT

The Proper Clothes Shop

107 E. Main Street, Jackson, Mich.

J. MACHLIN, Proprietor

SHOES

QUALITY BOOT SHOP

Central State Bank Building JACKSON, MICH.

High Grade Shoes for Women

Ralston Shoes for Men

GROCERIES

For Quality and Service

TRADE AT

H. J. Henry's Grocery

233 W. Main Street

JACKSON, MICHIGAN

MYRON STILWELL GROCERIES

Buy Quality Goods. Get Prompt Delivery

400 SOUTH MECHANIC STREET

Phones 860

J. HANDLEY

404 N. Milwaukee Street

Cash Grocery. Strictly Sanitary.

Bell Phone 2345 W

WALTER P. SMITH, Grocer

"Where Quality Reigns Supreme"

618 Francis St. Bell 303; Citiz. 522

CONFECTIONERY

MUNROE'S QUALITY CHOCOLATES

Ask your dealer

Call 1388 J Bell

MEN'S SPECIALTIES

OUR BARBER SERVICE we believe, is the best "always." Try H. J. HOWARD

Our Supply House is complete.

PLUMBING

W. J. DOWSETT CO.

BETTER GRADE PLUMBING AND HEATING

Phones 237 224 W. Cortland St.

ARTHUR PICKLES

PLUMBING

Corner Francis and Washington

LAUNDRIES

WEST SIDE LAUNDRY

Mrs. Alice M. Kinney, Prop.

Both Phones 446 216 Grinnell St.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Waists, Hosiery, Fancy Goods

Linens of every description embroidered and initialed. Prompt attention given to mail orders. Jackson Fancy Goods Shop, 206 Central State Bank Building.

CONFECTIONERY

HOME BAKED GOODS

Ice Cream and Candy

KOONS GILL CO., 1137 East Main

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES

ROGERS LIGHTING SHOP

JACKSON, MICH.

FLINT, MICH.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

H. H. STEWART

SOCIETY BRAND CLOTHES

Hats and Furnishings

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

R. D. MALCOLM

PIANOS

VICTOR, EDISON AND COLUMBIA PHONOGRAPHS AND RECORDS

"Anything Musical"

KALAMAZOO, MICH.

PHOTOGRAPHERS

QUALITY, DEVELOPING, PRINTING AND ENLARGING—W. W. BRIGGS, 101 E. Main and 113 So. Burdick, Kalamazoo, Michigan.

NEIFERT STUDIO—Commercial and Portrait Photography. 808 Bank Building. Phone 2503. Kalamazoo, Mich.

MECHANICAL PATTERNS

GLOBE PATTERN WORKS Constructors of wood and metal patterns. 315 E. Kalamazoo ave. Tel. 2963.

COAL AND WOOD

You Get a top-notch in quality, and a rock-bottom in price by trading with HARRIS AND PRATT

Phone No. 9

W. P. DARLING

Coal, Coke and Wood

Phone 118 820 First Street

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

VICTROLAS, GRAFONOLAS, records, sheet music, instruments. FISCHER MUSIC SHOP. Gilmore's. 3rd floor.

ARTS AND CRAFTS

Pottery Shop Quaint Things from Foreign Lands.

Mail Orders on Approval

KALAMAZOO, MICH.

JEWELERS

JEWELRY

DIAMONDS AND SILVERWARE

N. C. TALL CO.

118 W. Main Street, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Hinrichs' Jewelry Store

Quality Goods at Reasonable Prices

301 N. Burdick Street

WE CAN TAKE CARE of your wants in the jewelry line; let us show you. GEORGE RICKMAN, 155 South Burdick st.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Brownell Glove Store

Fine assortment of Men's and Women's Gloves. Just received, 80 doz. French Kid Gloves, all new shades and styles.

$1.50 to $2.50 pair

143 SOUTH BURDICK STREET

LA MODE CLOAK HOUSE

109 So. Burdick Street

Exclusive Shop for Ladies' Suits, Coats, Dresses, Waists. Popular Prices.

DEPARTMENT STORES

J. R. Jones' Sons & Co.

Department Store

The Satisfactory Store for Quality and Service

GILMORE BROS.

Carry most complete stocks of medium and high-grade merchandise. Test them with trial order.

STATIONERY AND ENGRAVING

YOUR PRINTING

should be something more than mere paper, type and ink. Our printing will help your business, no matter what that business is.

JOHN BRANDER COMPANY

128 So. Burdick St., Kalamazoo, Mich.

STATIONERY

JEANETTE ROSENBERG—Imported and domestic stationery; wedding announcements: prices satisfactory. 304 W. Lovell st.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

A. W. JOHNSON CO.

110 West Main Street, Kalamazoo, Mich.

CLOTHING, HATS FURNISHINGS

MEN'S SPECIALTIES

VERNON R. McFEE

MEN'S WEAR

Across from Y. M. C. A.

HARDWARE

HARDWARE

Cut Glass, Silver, Cutlery and Royal Rochester Ware.

The Edwards & Chamberlain Hdw. Co.

HIGH GRADE HARDWARE and KITCHEN UTENSILS

W. H. PELTON, 122 W. Main St.

PLUMBING

FOR QUICK SERVICE, when in need of repairs on plumbing or heating, try R. R. BRENNER. Phone 356.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Star Bargain House

The Old Reliable House Furnishers

China, Glassware and Electric Fixtures

Furniture, Lamps and Novelties

E. L. YAPLE

4th Floor, Gilmore Bros.

SHOES

HARRY'S SPECIALTY SHOES

Better Shoes at a Less Price

$2.50 to $4.95 $2.50 to $4.95

2nd Floor Hanselman Building

BENTLEY SHOE CO.

110 E. MAIN

FURNISHERS OF FOOT COMFORT

E. W. HERRICK, Manager

G. R. KINNEY & CO.

The Big 98c and $1.98 Shoe Store

Our Highest Price $2.48

311-313 No. Burdick St., Kalamazoo, Mich.

BAKERIES

BRYANT'S

Satisfy yourself that our pies, rolls, bread, cookies, home-made cake, have the real "home-made flavor." Phone number 4060. 304 W. Main.

GROCERS

I SELL GROCERIES EXCLUSIVELY EVERYTHING is the best we can buy; we cut the price on all groceries. S. O. BENNETT, Spot Cash Grocer, 220 N. Burdick St.

HIGH GRADE GROCERIES. We handle Ricard's imported Italian Olive Oil. J. E. VAN BOCHOVE, 814 S. West st. Phone 340.

FOR first class groceries and personal attention call Tel. 2132 J. We deliver. MRS. F. E. DONNELLY, 613 Davis st.

F. & H. WELSH—General grocery. Our aim is to please our customers. 709 So. Burdick. Phone 609.

MEAT MARKETS

THE FARMER'S MARKET makes a specialty of handling home dressed meat, and guarantees satisfaction. 115 E. South st. Phone 1804 R.

MUNRO & CO., highest grade meats at moderate prices; reliable and convenient delivery. North st. and Douglass av.

TABLE SUPPLIES

DAIRYMEN'S MILK COMPANY. Producers and dealers in milk and milk products. JAS. VAN WOORT. Phone 87.

KALAMAZOO JAM KITCHEN—Homemade jams, marmalades, conserves, jars 15c and 20c. Phone 2682 J.

CONFECTIONERY

DE BOLT'S—Try our Candies, Ice Cream and Fountain Lunches. All our own make. Phone 639.

CAFES AND RESTAURANTS

THE HUB RESTAURANT

114 EAST MAIN STREET

CLEANING AND DYEING

"THE PARIS"

For First-Class Cleaning

222 W. Main Street, KALAMAZOO

Phone 157

LAUNDRIES

KALAMAZOO LAUNDRY CO. — Dry cleaning, shoe repairing; family washings a specialty. 219-221 North Rose St.

ELECTRICIANS

J. D. PLATING—Electrical wiring of all kinds; estimates given on all classes of work. 718 Simpson st. Phone 1708 R.

GRAND RAPIDS

DEPARTMENT STORES

THE BOSTON STORE

CHARLES TRANKLA & CO GRAND RAPIDS, MICH

Invites your consideration of its splendid stocks of Merchandise, Apparel and Millinery.

MAIL ORDERS SOLICITED.

WE PAY THE PARCEL POST.

Fifty-One Departments Always at Your Service.

WURZBURG'S

The Shopping Center

DRY GOODS

Friedman-Spring Dry Goods Co.

On Campau Square

In the Hub of Grand Rapids

SHOES

G. R. MAYHEW CO.

87 Monroe Avenue

Footwear of Fashion

HANAN & SON

JOHNSTON & MURPHY

JOHN FOSTER

STATIONERY AND ENGRAVING

The Tisch-Hine Company

Engraved Stationery

Invitations

Announcements—Office Supplies

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

THE SIGN OF PURE LINEN

WURZBURG'S LINEN STORE GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

JEWELERS

Herkner'S

WESTERN MICHIGAN LEADING JEWELERS

114 Monroe Ave. 121 Ottawa Ave.

TABLE SUPPLIES

BERTCH MARKET We furnish

YOUR TABLE COMPLETE

243-245 Monroe Avenue.

CAFES AND RESTAURANTS

Cody Hotel Cafeteria

Entrance 10 West Fulton St., or through Cody Hotel Lobby

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

CONFECTIONERY

Miss Teal Confectionery, Soda Fountain Service, Light and Table d'Hote Luncheons.

National City Bank Building.

SWEET'S CANDY SHOP

Table d'Hote Luncheon

Everything Homemade

112 E. Fulton St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

GROCERIES AND MARKETS

WELSH'S

Quality Grocers—Bakery—Meats

138 E. Fulton Street

Both Phones

TAILORS

HOUSEMAN & JONES

FINE CUSTOM TAILORING

HART SCHAFFNER & MARX

WORLD'S FAMOUS CLOTHES

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

Pianos, Player-Pianos, Victrolas

THE HERRICK PIANO CO.

New location—35 Ionia Avenue, N. W.

REAL ESTATE

WYOMING PARK

Grand Rapids' most beautiful Suburb

S. H. WILSON & CO., Owners & Builders

ELECTRICIANS

HOUSE WIRING, FANS, LIGHTING FIXTURES

DUNN ELECTRIC CO.

Call for our estimates on wiring

PLUMBING

POWERS-BUTLER CO.

Plumbing Service Specialists

22 Fulton St., W.—Phones 1092

FUEL AND BUILDING MATERIAL

The Brummeler-Van Strien Co.

Dealers in COAL, WOOD, LIME, CEMENT, FACE BRICK

Wykes-Schroeder Company

G. C. SCHROEDER, Manager

Coal, Coke, Wood, Building Material

FLORISTS

ARTHUR F. CRABB

Floral decorations. Mail orders filled.

17 Jefferson Avenue, Grand Rapids

DES MOINES, IA.

MARKETS

The Fulton Market

QUALITY-PRICE-SERVICE

413 SIXTH AVENUE

4 Phones, Walnut 2903. Prompt Delivery.

LAUNDRIES

We Use Soft Water Exclusively

UNIVERSITY LAUNDRY

1163 24th Street Phone Drake 420

DES MOINES

CLEANING AND DYEING

Send Your Clothes to the

TROY CLEANERS and DYERS

606 Chestnut St. Phone Wal. 2900

FLORISTS

Phone Walnut 2689

KIRKWOOD FLORAL COMPANY

The Reliable Florists

4th and Walnut, DES MOINES

CUT FLOWERS

GUTHRIE-LORENZ CO.,

7th Street at Grand Ave., Des Moines, Iowa

GROCERIES

High Grade Groceries and Meats

Low Prices—Good Service

ALBERT T. BALZER

Phone Drake 100. 1301-1303 Forest Avenue

ROMMEL & POWELL

Groceries and Meats

SERVICE FIRST QUALITY ALWAYS

Four phones, Walnut 3107

1501-1503 Grand Avenue

CAFES AND RESTAURANTS

Barnes Cafeteria

608-610 Locust St.,

Des Moines, Ia.

CONFECTIONERY

The Garden Candy Shop

EXQUISITE CANDIES

From the Finest Candy Makers

BAKERIES

BUTTER NUT BREAD

"Rich as butter, Sweet as a nut"

At All Good Grocers

FINANCIAL

A Progressive Institution

We would like to serve you

Century Savings Bank

JEWELERS

S. JOSEPH & SONS

JEWELERS

400-402 Walnut Street

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

VISIT OUR ENLARGED STORE

Low Prices DAVIDSONS Easy Terms

IOWA'S LARGEST FURNITURE STORE 412-414-416-418 WALNUT ST

Furniture, Carpets and Draperies

PURITY COAL & COKE CO.

OSCAR L. OLSEN, Mgr. 606 GRAND AVE.

Prompt deliveries.

FURRIERS

SEFREN'S

18th Annual Clearance

QUALITY FURS

25 to 50% Discount

716-718 Walnut Street, DES MOINES

PHOTOGRAPHY

The Exclusive Kodak Shop

DES MOINES PHOTO MATERIALS CO.

Eastman Kodak Co.

517 West Locust, Des Moines, Iowa

G. L. HOSTETLER

Photographer

300 K. P. Block

PRINTERS AND ENGRAVERS

PRINTING — Designing — Engraving — Copper-plate and steel die embossing. THE HOMESTEAD CO., Des Moines, Ia.

SAGINAW, MICH.

DEPARTMENT STORES

The Wm. Barie Dry Goods Co.

"Saginaw's Foremost Store"

Largest Assortments and Best Values

STATIONERY AND ENGRAVING

CORRESPONDENCE CARDS

and Stationery

Engraved Calling Cards

THE H. B. ARNOLD COMPANY

129 North Franklin Street, Saginaw

GROCERIES

REINKE GROCERY CO.

Choice Staple and Fancy Groceries

901 Genesee Ave., Corner Millard

FRANK W. PERRY

HIGH GRADE GROCERIES

254 Sheridan Avenue Both Phones

SHOES

ARTHUR E. JOCHEN

COMPLETE LINE OF SHOES

314 Genesee. Bell Phone 1140-W.

ERHARD, STALKER & CO.

The Quality Boot Shop

220 Genesee Both Phones

FLORISTS

ROETHKE FLORAL COMPANY

All Kinds of Flowers in Their Season.

335 S. Washington. 260 S. Michigan.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

HAIRWEAVING, Shampooing, Manicuring. MRS. JENNIE HEBERT. 517 Genesee. Bell Phone 839 J.

TAILORS

J. O. CALE

Ladies' Tailor, Gents' Cleaning, Pressing and Alterations.

317½ Genesee Ave. Bell Phone 2416-J

MINNEAPOLIS

SHOES

WALK-OVER BOOT SHOP

GEO. M. KEITH

727 Nicollet Avenue, MINNEAPOLIS.

380 Robert Street, ST. PAUL.

WALK-OVER SHOES

For Men and Women

CLEANING AND DYEING

Dry Cleaning and Pressing

MEN'S SUITS, $1.00

LADIES' SUITS, $1.50

SHORT GLOVES, 5c.

LONG GLOVES, 10c.

We clean everything from laces to rugs, and do it so well we ought to be doing yours. Make us prove it. Phone Main 5080. Ctr. 822.

GROSS BROS.,

86-90 So. 10th St., Minneapolis

CLEANERS, DYERS, LAUNDERERS

FINANCIAL

THE MINNESOTA LOAN AND TRUST CO.

Checking Accounts, Savings Accounts, Trusteeships, Bonds and Mortgages for Investment. Safe Deposit Vaults.

405 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

Send for booklet explaining 1916 revenue law, including income and estate tax.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

REID BROTHERS At the Sign of the RED GOOSE

REID READY

Suits and Overcoats

$25.00 to $35.00

35 South Sixth Street, Minneapolis, Minn.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

The Leading Victrola Shop of the City

Sold on easy payments.

THE TALKING MACHINE CO.

ARCHIE MATHEIS

928 Nicollet Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.

MILLINERY

HARTMAN'S MILLINERY

HATS FOR ALL OCCASIONS

AT REASONABLE PRICES

90 South 10th Street, Minneapolis, Minn.

BARBER SHOPS

SEVENTH FLOOR, ANDRUS BLDG.

BARBER SHOP

T. S. Center 992. WM. E. DORAN, Prop.

DULUTH, MINN.

DEPARTMENT STORES

THE GLASS BLOCK

THE SHOPPING CENTER OF DULUTH

Famous the length of the Great Lakes for its unique lunch rooms, rest rooms, library, soda fountain, postoffice, marinello shop, etc.

A store offering special attractions to the visitor in Duluth.

Champaign—Urbana

INSURANCE

REAL ESTATE LOANS

Fire and Automobile Insurance

F. G. CAMPBELL & SON

107 North First Street, Champaign, Ill.

TABLE SUPPLIES

YOU WANT HOY'S Sugar Loaf Bread? Always the Same. Home Made. Bell phone 346, Urbana.

HAMMOND, IND.

AUTO SERVICE

NEWELL TAXI COMPANY

Day or Night Service

Phone 638

INDIANAPOLIS

ARCHITECTS

FREDERICK L. WARRICK, ARCHITECT

1227 Park Avenue

Telephone, Circle 1972

WATERLOO, IA.

AUTOMOBILES

Cramer Motor Car Company

Franklin and Detroit ELECTRIC CARS

410-12 West Fifth Street Telephone 826

FT. DODGE, IA.

MUSIC

JOY MUSIC STORE FORT DODGE, IA.

Popular Music 10c Per Copy

Send for List of Best Sellers.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IA.

HARDWARE

Petersen & Schoening Co.

"The Quality Store"

EVERYTHING FOR THE HOUSE

CEDAR RAPIDS, IA.

FLORISTS

A. J. DISERENS & CO.

FLORISTS

312 Third Avenue, CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

SHOES

SHOES

JAS. A. SNYDER

208 2d Avenue

DENVER, COLO.

TABLE SUPPLIES

JOY'S BUTTER SHOP

Satisfaction Butter, Eggs and Cheese THAT ARE JOYS.

Direct from producer to consumer. We churn all our Butter fresh every day from the best separator cream.

"WATCH US MAKE IT."

REAL BUTTERMILK 10c. PER GALLON —And Joy Service.

R. R. JOY, Prop., 1535 Lawrence St.

DAIRIES

The Windsor Farm Dairy Co.

"Honest Milk from Clean Cows"

1855 Blake Street DENVER, COL.

Phone Main 5136

CAFES AND RESTAURANTS

HOFF-SCHROEDER

Denver's Largest and Finest Cafeteria

1545 Welton Street. Tel. Main 7407.

GROCERIES AND MARKETS

HIGH GRADE GROCERIES and MEATS

At Low Cash Prices

Fresh Fruits and Vegetables

W. D. STEINMETZ

600 15th Street, Denver, Col.

SHOE REPAIRING

SHOE REPAIRING

Eastern Shoe Repair Factory

"YELLOW FRONT"

M. J. LAWLOR, Proprietor.

Work called for and delivered without extra charge.

Phone Main 8453. 1527 Champa St.

SHOES

For Women's Footwear

FASHION BOOT SHOP

933 16th, upstairs 20 steps opposite Joslins

DEPARTMENT STORES

The Joslin Dry Goods Co.

Believes in Honest Merchandising—Honest Advertising

Your Money will always meet its Equal at The Store Accommodating

in DENVER, COLORADO

CLOTHIERS

Gano-Downs

Clothiers and General Outfitters

Sixteenth Street at Stout

DENVER, COLO.

DRY GOODS

THE A. T. Lewis & Son Dry Goods Co.

DENVER

A store where no transaction is complete until the customer is satisfied.

LAUNDRIES

GOODHEART'S BROADWAY LAUNDRY

"We return all but the dirt"

389 South Broadway Phone South 537

STORAGE

STORAGE, MOVING, PACKING

And Shipping of Household Goods

The Benedict Transfer & Storage Co., 1550 Glenarm Place

JEWELERS

O'KEEFE JEWELRY CO.

QUALITY JEWELRY

Mfg. Jewelers, Accurate Watch Repairing

827 15th St., cor. Champa, DENVER.

Phone M. 6440

PRINTING

THE UNION PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY

Quality Service. Printers and Publishers.

1829-31 Champa St.

Phone Main 5435

STOVE REPAIRERS

GEORGE A. PULLEN

Stove and Furnace Repair Co.

1331-33 Lawrence St. Phone Main 725

BILLINGS, MONT.

DEPARTMENT STORES

Yegen Bros., Inc.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

The Store of Quality and Right Prices.

JEWELERS

FORTNEY-PEASE CO.

JEWELERS

2813 First Avenue N., Sweet Block

CONFECTIONERY

THE EDY CANDY COMPANY

HIGH GRADE CHOCOLATES

Postpaid 75c the pound

CLEANING AND DYEING

Billings Dye House

DRY CLEANING

117 North 30th Street, Billings, Montana

OGDEN, UTAH

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE

REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE. Care of property for non-residents a specialty. E. W. CANNADY, 2427 Hudson, Ogden, Utah.

NO. YAKIMA, WASH.

JEWELERS

LESLIE M. ROSE—Diamonds, watches, jewelry, silverware; repairing. 418 W. Yakima ave.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

The Shops on the Avenue

When Harriet woke on Tuesday morning it was not raining any more. As soon as she saw the bright sunshine she hopped joyfully out of bed and called to her mother:

"We shan't have to stay in the house all day today, shall we, Mumsey?"

"No, indeed," said Mother; "and that is very fortunate, for you and I have ever so many errands to do this morning."

So, as soon as breakfast was over, the dishes washed and the beds made, the postman and the janitor and the iceman and the milkman attended to, Harriet and her Mother started out on their errands. Harriet carried her beautiful pink sunshade which Aunt Grace had given her, continues this interesting account of the daily doings of a little city child,—"About Harriet," by Clara W. Hunt. Mother carried her shopping bag in one hand and that left the other hand free to hold Harriet's when they crossed the streets where automobiles and grocers' and butchers' wagons went whizzing by.

It was not a long walk to the street where the shops were. The errands this morning were not downtown errands to the great, huge department stores. Harriet's Mother wanted groceries and meat and fruit, not dresses and coats and shoes and furniture. There was a long avenue which had a row of all sorts of small shops down each side of it, and a trolley ran through the middle of the avenue.

Mother and Harriet stopped first at Mr. O'Rourke's grocery store. As soon as they went into the door, one of the clerks named Jans Jergensen came forward to wait upon them. Jans had very light hair and bright red cheeks. Harriet liked him very much, and he thought Harriet was the nicest little girl who came into the store.

Mother ordered of Jans a dozen of the freshest eggs, two pounds of Mr. O'Rourke's best butter, a pound of seedless raisins, and three and a half pounds of sugar. She told Jans not to have the things sent over to her house until noon, because she did not expect to get home until then. As they started to go away, Jans went to a basket and chose the largest and prettiest peach he could find to give to Harriet. Harriet thanked him very prettily, and Jans smiled a broad smile to see his little friend so delighted. . . .

The fruit store belonged to a dark-haired man who had come far across the great ocean and a great sea from the brave little country of Greece. In fact, most of the people who sold things along the avenue had come from faraway countries. Father and Mother always had a story for everything, and Harriet had heard many an old wonder tale that the fathers and mothers of Mr. Sorakes's country told to their little children. Perhaps the reason why the shopkeepers like to wait upon Harriet's Mother was because she was interested in their countries and talked to them about their faraway homes.

Mr. Sorakes's window always looked as pretty as a flower garden. He knew just how to arrange his dark-red cherries and pale-yellow lemons, his rosy-cheeked apples and huge bunches of California grapes, his boxes of dates and figs, his many colored jars of jelly, his walnuts and almonds and berries, and—oh, more delicious things than Harriet could ever count. She always stayed outside the shop while Mother went inside, and she gazed into the great glass window enjoying the colors and trying to name the different kinds of things, but there was always some new name to learn.

Mother ordered a box of strawberries and a dozen of lemons from Mr. Sorakes, and then they went on to their next stopping place. . . .

Harriet always liked the bakeshop windows, but Mother seldom bought anything from a bakery. . . . This morning Harriet could hardly tear herself away from the bakery window, because there was a huge wedding cake in the middle of it, and on top of the white frosted cake was a wedding party. . . .

There were delicatessen shops, too, on the avenue, which Harriet liked. You could buy a whole cooked meal in one of these shops—a pot of baked beans, or a roast of beef, slices of cold ham, potato salad and other kinds of salad, bread and butter and pie and pickles and cheese and doughnuts. The windows made a person hungry just to look at them, but Mother hardly ever bought anything here, either, except cream cheese.

Next they passed a cleaner's window. That means a place where people take the kind of waists and dresses and skirts that cannot be washed in a tub of water, but which the cleaner can make look almost as good as new by some other ways of cleaning than using soap and water. Even feathers and gloves and satin slippers are made to look fresh and new by these wonderful people.

Next Mother stopped at Mr. Levy's, the tailor's, to ask him to send for a suit of Father's that needed to be mended and pressed. Mr. Levy made new suits and coats and skirts, and he could mend and smooth out wrinkled clothes till they looked almost like new ones.

There were only two more errands to do. One was at the branch post office in the drug store, where Mother bought stamps and postal cards. Harriet wanted some ice cream from the soda fountain part of the drug store, but Mother said no, not in the morning and so near lunch time.

Last of all they went to a little shop where the woman sold all sorts of materials for doing pretty needlework. There were embroidery silks and needles and scissors; there were embroidery patterns to stamp on towels and napkins and tablecloths, on little girls' white dresses and ladies' pretty waists; there were knitting-needles and worsted for making sweaters and scarfs and bedroom slippers; and there were lots of other things. During the winters in the city Mother was too busy for fancywork, but there were long days in Maine when she had plenty of time to knit as well as to go picnicking and sailing and swimming; so that this morning Mother bought materials for making a white-and-blue porch jacket for Aunt Maud.

At last all the errands were done and Mother and Harriet went home. After lunch . . . they sat on a Parkway bench once more until it was time for Father, and dinner, and then for story-telling.

The Puppy's Opinion

She taught me that I mus'n't bark
At little noises after dark,
But just refrain from any fuss
Until I'm sure they're not dangerous:
This would be easier, I've felt,
If noises could be seen or smelt.

She's very wise, I have no doubt,
And plans ahead what she's about,
Yet after eating every day,
She throws her nicest bones away.
If she were really less obtuse,
She'd bury them for future use.

But that which makes me doubt the most
These higher powers that humans boast,
Is not so much a fault like that,
Nor yet her fondness for the cat,
But on her pleasant country strolls
Her dull indifference to holes!

O, if I once had time to spend
To reach a hole's extremest end,
I'd grab it fast, without a doubt,
And promptly pull it inside out,
Then drag it home with all my power
To chew on it in a leisure hour.

Of all the mistresses there are,
Mine is the loveliest by far!
Fain would I wag myself apart
If I could thus reveal my heart.
But on some things, I must conclude,
Mine is the saner attitude.

—Burgess Johnson.

Bricks From Lava

It is reported that the Hawaiians are lately making bricks out of the lava which occasionally sweeps down their mountainsides.

The Indian Banyan Tree

The various kinds of banyan are among the chief tree friends of tropical humanity. In the lands round the equator, the sun pours down all day in such genial abundance that the richest vegetation, the brightest and largest butterflies, luxuriate in the hot, damp atmosphere. But at noonday, when the morning's work is done and the sultriest period of the 24 hours is approaching, workmen seek the shade, cattle wander under the trees and birds take shelter among their branches. A strange silence reigns; even the cicadas cease their usual trilling. It is then that the best shade trees earn the love of one and all. Among them, there is probably not one more welcome than the banyan. It will grow vigorously in village squares where no moisture would seem to exist, because its roots, searching deep down and far and wide, find every little trickle of water within their area.

To enable it to spread further than its crown unaided could do, the longer limbs send down slender supports to prop them up. These in time increase in girth and send out branches of their own, so that the parent bole becomes surrounded with a vigorous ring of younger trees. These, in turn, give rise to more, until a veritable forest appears where once was a single stem. Calcutta (Sibpur) Botanic Gardens has, as its best-known feature, a great banyan (Ficus bengalensis) which has increased in this way. Ten men could barely join hands round its central trunk, while it would take fully five minutes to walk round its crown of foliage. The evergreen leaves give a complete dense shade, and many a toiler strolls into its cool, quiet shadows during the heat of the day, glad to rest awhile from the glare and dust of a tropical noonday.

In an Alpine Pasture

Heidi, a little Swiss girl, had gone to live with her grandfather, who was a goatherd and lived in a little hut which was perched high on a mountainside. She was greatly enjoying her new life there and found it very different from that in the valleys below. In the following passages, from "Heidi," by Johanna Spyri, we may read of her adventures on her first morning in an Alpine mountain pasture.

Down the ladder (from her loft) she ran, and away out-of-doors. There stood Peter with his goats; and her grandfather brought out his from the stall, that they might join the flock. Heidi bade both him and the goats a good morning.

"Would you like to go with them to the pasture?" asked her grandfather.

And the child could only jump for joy, she was so delighted. . . .

And on they went, climbing joyfully up the Alm (the mountain on which stood the goatherd's hut). The wind had swept the last trace of cloud from the sky, which was of a wonderful dark blue. The green Alp was covered with blue and yellow flowers, and their wide-open petals seemed laughing back at the sun while everything shimmered and shone.

Heidi scampered hither and thither, shouting for joy. Now it was a group of red primroses; one place was perfectly blue with lovely gentians; and here and everywhere the tender blossoms of the yellow buttercups nodded and laughed in the sunlight. Carried away with delight by all the beckoning, glistening flowers, the child forgot the goats, and Peter also. Running now forwards, now back again; first on this side, then on that side; for here they were like red, and there like yellow sparkles, and she was tempted in every direction. Gathering great handfuls of flowers, she stuffed them all into her apron; for she must carry them home with her, and place them in the hay in her bedroom, to make it look there as it did on the Alp. . . .

"Now you have picked enough of these," said Peter, "else you will be always stopping; and besides, if today you pick them all, tomorrow you will find no more."

This last reason convinced Heidi; moreover, she had stuffed her apron so full that there was not room for another flower; and tomorrow she must see them again.

She now kept along with Peter; and the goats, too, went in better order, for they scented the sweet herbs from their pasture on the heights afar, and pushed forward without pausing.

The pasture where Peter usually stopped, and made his resting-place for the day, lay at the foot of the peak, whose base, covered with scrub trees and bushes, rose steep and naked towards the sky. On one side of the Alp the great rocks were divided by steep clefts and chasms, and the grandfather was quite right to warn them. . . .

As they had now reached the highest point, Peter took off his knapsack, placing it carefully in a little hollow where it would be sheltered from the wind, which blew often in strong gusts up so high on the mountain. This Peter knew very well, and did not mean to see his knapsack, with the nice dinner, go rolling down the hillside. Having put this in a place of safety, Peter stretched himself his full length on the sunny sod, to rest after the steep ascent. . . .

After this Peter began to whistle and call so loudly that Heidi did not know what had happened; but the goats knew well enough, and all came running and jumping, and were soon all gathered on the green field. Some nibbled at the sweet grass, others ran here and there, while some stood opposite each other a little way apart, and butted playfully with their horns. Springing to her feet, Heidi ran in amidst the goats, for she found it a new and indescribable pleasure to see the dear little creatures gamboling together so happily; and she, too, jumped from one to another to make herself acquainted with each separately, for each had its own peculiarities, and looked and behaved differently.

While Heidi played with the goats, Peter had fetched the knapsack, and arranged the four parcels in a square on the grass, the big ones on Heidi's side, and the little ones on his; then he filled the mug with fresh milk from Schwanli, and placed it in the middle of the square.

Then he called to Heidi to come, but he had to call again and again, longer than to the goats; for the child was so delighted with the thousand movements and pranks of her new playfellows, that she saw and heard nothing further. Peter understood how to make himself heard. He shouted so very loud that he could have been heard up on the rocks, causing Heidi to run as fast as she could; and then the table looked so very inviting, that she hopped about it for very joy.

How to Make the Bird House

To begin with, the word "house" is a misnomer, for the less house-like the bird box, the more practical it will prove. The fanciful doll houses with several compartments, chimneys, frescoes and verandas, while occasionally used by English sparrows and martins, are usually very ineffective, and, of course, entirely out of place. The more the house is like the old hollow limb in the orchard, or the hole in the fence post, the more pleasing to the eye of the bird it will be.

The best materials to select in building bird houses are weathered boards, rustic cedar, or slabs of wood with the bark adhering, writes Arthur A. Allen in the Cornell Rural School Leaflet. Smoothly planed boards should be avoided. A gourd, when obtainable, can be made very acceptable by cutting a hole of the proper size in one side, cleaning it out, and drilling a small hole in the bottom to drain off any rain that may beat in. Tin cans may be used, but should be painted or covered with bark to make them less unsightly. One end should be replaced by a block of wood, and the opening of the proper size should be made toward one edge of this or in one side of the can. Green bark of chestnut or other trees can sometimes be obtained and nailed into the form of a hollow cylinder. A hollow limb, a woodpecker's deserted nest, or a block of wood hollowed out in the form of a woodpecker's nest are all good devices, but usually it is easier to cut rough boards into the proper lengths and nail them together securely in the form of a small box. Sometimes boxes of the proper size, such as chalk or starch boxes, can be found ready-made, and require only some reinforcement.

The exact size of the box is not very important, except that it should not be so large as to waste lumber, not yet so small as to give insufficient room for the nest. A box should never be smaller than 3½ by 3½ by 6 inches, inside measurements, and it would be better to make it somewhat larger even for wrens. In putting up bird boxes for the first time, it would be well to make them of average size so that they will be acceptable to the greatest variety of birds. In this way, the chances of attracting them are increased. Such a box would measure 5 by 5 by 12 inches with the long axis vertical. If special effort is made to attract flickers, screech owls, or sparrow hawks, boxes 6½ by 6½ by 24 inches should be made. If martins are desired, a house with 10 to 30 compartments should be constructed, with each compartment six to eight inches square. Rows of gourds tied to cross pieces and raised on poles will likewise attract martins and are extensively used in the South. Explicit directions for building a large martin house can be obtained from the United States Department of Agriculture. Houses for all other birds should be built with only one compartment.

The size and the position of the opening are much more important than the exact size of the box. A round hole is the best, and, except in martin houses, should be cut above the middle line, on one side, preferably about two inches from the top.

If there are not many sparrows or starlings about, it will be better to make the openings in all the boxes, except those for the largest birds, one and one-half inches in diameter. This will admit birds up to the size of the bluebird and the tree swallow, and is not large enough to be objectionable to wrens and chickadees. If sparrows are numerous, however, one can keep them out of the house and still admit the smaller species by making the opening 1¼ inches in diameter.

A table of the proper diameters for the openings of bird houses for the different species of birds, as given by H. K. Job, is as follows. Where two figures are given, they represent the maximum and minimum sizes that are correct.

a. 1⅛ inches: house wren, Carolina wren, chickadee.

b. 1¼ inches: white-breasted nuthatch, tufted titmouse.

c. 1½ to 1⅝ inches: bluebird, downy woodpecker, crested flycatcher, tree swallow.

d. 1¾ to 2 inches: red-headed woodpecker, hairy woodpecker.

e. 2½ inches: flicker, saw-whet owl, purple martin.

f. 3 inches: screech owl, sparrow hawk.

g. 4½ inches: barn owl, wood duck.

No nesting material in the form of straw, feathers, or sticks should be placed in the box. This would discourage rather than encourage prospective tenants, for they always rent unfurnished. In flicker and other woodpecker boxes, there should be placed in the bottom a couple of inches of ground cork or coarse sawdust because the woodpeckers build no nests. . . . A layer of sawdust will do no harm in any other box, but is not necessary.

Quite as important as the size and position of the opening is the selection of the place to put the box. It is possible to put up 10 or 15 boxes and have nothing but house sparrows nesting in them; whereas, if properly placed, they would be occupied by wrens, swallows, or bluebirds. If several boxes are put up, they should be at least 25 feet apart and preferably farther. These native birds are not socially inclined, and drive away all other hole-nesting species from the immediate neighborhood of their established domain. If one examines the natural nesting cavities of these birds, he will find that with few exceptions they are in the open places in bright sunlight or in light shade, and never among the thick branches of a tree or in dense shade. The best place for the box, therefore, is on a pole eight to 12 feet from the ground in an open space or at the edge of trees facing the open. A post on the porch or the unshaded side of the house will also serve if the box is made to face out. House wrens and nuthatches are the exceptions that will sometimes use boxes placed in dense shade. The trunk of a large tree, a telegraph pole, or a high fence post are other places that will prove satisfactory, although perhaps not quite so much so as the separate post. An excellent place for the large flicker or sparrow hawk is the top of the stub of a tree whose upper branches have been cut away.

If a box is well made and once in position, it need never be moved. Frail or fancy boxes should be taken in each fall, and replaced in March. Cleaning a box is not necessary under ordinary circumstances, as the birds will do their own renovation, but it is well to have the top or one side hinged, so that one can get at the inside, if necessary. . .

Chinese Boy Scouts

I was struck by the workmanlike appearance of the Chinese boys, sons of wealthy men, cleaning their boots, washing their dishes and clothes, etc., and in fact doing everything for themselves. You American boys do not realize what this means, because Chinese boys have never done their own work unless they were paid to do so, writes a scoutmaster from Shanghai, China, in Boys Life.

Chinese are usually backward in taking up new things, but with scouting it was different. Two years ago the name Chinese scouts was not known, now there are nearly 2000 scouts in China, and they expect to develop their number very shortly.

At the first rally of the boy scouts in China, scouts came from all parts of the country. The Canton Troop traveled about 1500 miles to attend the rally, having raised the money by giving two concerts.

The badge of the Chinese Boy Scouts is the well-known "fleur de lis," with the five national colors, red, yellow, blue, white and black, across the fleur de lis, and the words "Chinese Boy Scouts," in Chinese, at the bottom. A very pretty and attractive badge indeed.

The tests these fellows have to go through are just the same as those you have to do, and the way they manage to get their second and first-class badges is really wonderful.

Before I end, I want to call attention to one remarkable development of scouting in China. Before scouting was known in this country, their men never gave in to the ladies; for example, if a man was in a crowded car and a lady entered, he would never have thought of getting up to give her his seat, but now one sees young men who are promptly vacating their seats and offering them to the ladies, no matter who or what they are, and I am sure these young men are boy scouts.

The Cornish Emigrant's Song

O! the eastern winds are blowing;
The breezes seem to say,
"We are going, we are going,
To North Americay.

"There the merry bees are humming
Around the poor man's hive;
Parson Kingdon is not coming
To take away their tithe.

"There the yellow corn is growing
Free as the King's highway;
So we're going, we are going,
To North Americay.

"Uncle Bob shall be churchwarden,
And Dick shall be the squire,
And Jem, that lived at Norton,
Shall be leader of the choir;

"And I will be the preacher,
And preach three times a day
To every living creature
In North Americay."

—R. S. Hawker.

The Pepper Port

The first shipment of pepper ever brought into the United States was landed at Salem, Mass., by Jonathan Carnes, a Salem captain, in the year 1795. Other captains discovered the vast profits to be made by the importation of pepper, and so it came about that, up to as recently as 1861, Salem was known among seafaring men as the Pepper Port.

Developing Photographs

Development is at once the most fascinating and the most mysterious of photographic operations. Even those who have developed thousands of negatives never get tired of watching the image emerge from the film, and, gradually, build itself into a picture as development progresses; but, if we really want to get good negatives (and it is only from good negatives that good pictures can be printed) watching the development is not by any means a good thing to do; the film is very sensitive to light—almost as sensitive when wet in the developer as it was when dry—and unless we are perfectly sure that the dark-room lamp is safe, it is unsafe to hold the film near to the lamp and watch the image appear, for this method is very apt to produce a general veil of fog over the whole negative, due to the light from the lamp affecting it while it is being developed. Indeed, it is quite possible to spoil the negative altogether and to get a film that is partly negative and partly positive by taking the film out of the developer and holding it close to the lamp.

To obtain clear negatives that are free from fog, writes Dr. C. E. K. Mees in Kodakery, the film should be kept away from the lamp while it is being developed. Remember that "a watched pot never boils" and that the film will develop just as fast and just as well if the developer is left to do its work in peace. But all these risks will be avoided if the film is developed in the tank, where development goes on in total darkness and there is no possibility of light fogging the film during development.

Apart from the dark-room lamp, the greatest enemy of clear negatives is a developer which has something wrong with it, and, unfortunately, the developer is a rather delicate chemical solution, and unless it is compounded properly from pure chemicals it is very liable to give trouble.

Again, if we take a tray developer and use it in a tank by simply diluting it, we may also get fogged negatives because fog can easily be produced by too little sulphite, and the weaker a developer the more sulphite it requires in proportion to the other compounds. The tank developer powders prepared by the manufacturers, or a developer made according to the formulas published by the manufacturers, should always be used for tank development.

If the developer is made up correctly and the film is correctly developed, our negatives will have clear margins. Should our pictures then prove flat and muddy and fail to show that sparkling brilliance we desire, this will usually be due, not to development but to the nature of the subject photographed. I remember a photographer who, a good many years ago, wrote to me complaining that all the plates we sent him were fogged, and, after puzzling over the problem for weeks, I finally asked him what he was trying to do, and he answered that for months he had been trying to get a good picture of a London fog. If the lighting of the subject is flat, that is, if there is little contrast between the lights and shades, the negative will be flat, and the only thing to do in such a case is to keep the exposure down and develop fully so as to get as much contrast as possible.

Seashore and lake, subjects in which water and sky occupy the greater part of the picture area, clouds and sky, and open landscapes that have no prominent object within, say, 75 feet of the camera, require less exposure than near-by subjects.

There is one more cause of a flat, fogged negative when the margins are clear and it is obvious that development was correct: that is, light scattered from the surface of the lens all over the film.

It may be because the sun is allowed to shine in the lens when making pictures against the light (this can be avoided by shading the lens), or it may be that the lens has been allowed to get dirty and dust or finger marks on it are scattering the light. To clean a lens, gently remove the dust, then breathe on it and wipe it with a clean, soft linen—not silk—handkerchief.

A Railway Dog

At a station on a railway somewhere in Australia the stationmaster owns a little dog, known as an Australian terrier. This little dog is very intelligent and most businesslike. He constitutes himself joint, or perhaps chief, guardian of the place. It is the habit of this dog to spend nearly all the hours of the day looking after railway matters. He runs along the platform and meets incoming trains, barking unroariously at the engine, and then as the train leaves the station he barks just as noisily at the guard's van, running along the platform to see it safely off the premises. Sometimes both stationmaster and dog begin the day's work as early as 5 o'clock in the morning, and in that case the stationmaster takes some lunch with him to refresh himself at about half-past nine. The dog comes in for his share, but it sometimes happens that the owner forgets or neglects to take his meal, when the dog reminds him of the fact by barking in a certain way known to man and dog.

It happens occasionally that the dog, perhaps remembering a bone waiting for him at home, jumps into a train on his own account—one that is passing by where he lives—and so is carried home, about a mile away; and when he feels like it, he gets into another train and is carried back to the scene of his doggy activities. The stationmaster says that Mr. Terrier is very often a traveler by train in this manner.

Bees in an Office-Building

An Indiana man recently conceived the idea of keeping a swarm of bees in a hive in his downtown office.

The hive is placed close to a radiator and a window, so that in the summer the bees will have no trouble in flying out in search of honey, and in the winter they are kept warm by the heat from the radiator.

In the spring, when the flowers begin to bloom, the bees are tempted from their hive by a row of chocolate creams, and from the window sill where the candy is set, it is but a "step" to the fields where the flowers of the spring are blooming in abundance.

The yield of honey last year amounted to slightly over 50 pounds, and this year an even greater supply is expected.—St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

The Parson and the Clerk

There was once a parson who was such a bully that whenever he met anyone driving on the King's highway, he called out, ever so far off—"Out of the way! Out of the way! Here comes the parson!"

One day when he was driving along and behaving so, he met the King. "Out of the way! Out of the way!" he bawled a long way off. But the King drove on and held his own; so it was the parson who had to turn his horse aside that time, and when the King came up beside him, he said, "Tomorrow you shall come to me at the palace, and if you can't answer three questions which I shall ask you, you shall lose your office for your pride's sake."

This was something quite different from what the parson was wont to hear, writes Gudrun Thorne-Thomsen in "East o' the Sun and West o' the Moon." He could bawl and bully, shout and scold. All that he could do, but question and answer were not in his line. So he set off to the clerk, who was said to be worth more than the parson, and told him he had no mind to go to the King. "For one fool can ask more than ten wise men can answer"; and the end was, he got the clerk to go in his place.

Yes, the clerk set off and came to the palace in the parson's clothes. There the King met him out on the porch with crown and scepter, and he was so grand he fairly glittered and gleamed. "Well, are you there?" said the King.

"Tell me first," said the King, "how far the East is from the West?"

"Just a day's journey," said the clerk.

"How is that?" asked the King.

"Don't you know," said the clerk, "that the sun rises in the East and sets in the West, and he does it just nicely in a day?"

"Very well!" said the King, "but tell me now what you think I am worth, as you see me stand here?"

"Well," said the clerk, "our Lord was valued at 30 pieces of silver, so I don't think I can set your price higher than 29."

"All very fine!" said the King, "but, as you are so wise, perhaps you can tell me what I am thinking about now?"

"Oh!" said the clerk, "you are thinking it's the parson who stands before you, but there's where you are mistaken, for I am the clerk."

"Be off home with you," said the King, "and be you parson, and let him be clerk." And so it was.

The Butterfly and the Bee

Methought I heard a butterfly
Say to a laboring bee:
"Thou hast no colors of the sky
On painted wings like me."

"Poor child of vanity! those dyes,
And colors bright and rare,"
With mild reproof, the bee replies,
"Are all beneath my care.

"Content I toil from morn to eve,
And scorning idleness,
To tribes of gaudy sloth I leave
The vanity of dress."

—William Lisle Bowles.

THE HOME FORUM

© Underwood & Underwood, London

The Temple of Ægina

The island of Ægina is a familiar sight to all who stay in Athens, and a daily contemplation of its beautiful peaked outline, rising sharply from the sea, generally leads to a visit. It may be reached by means of a small steamer, which, following the somewhat uncertain habits of Greek steamers, starts at more or less regular intervals, early in the morning, from the Piræus, and reaches the little town of Ægina after a couple of hours' passage across the lovely Bay of Salamis. From the steamer small boats fetch the passengers to the quays of the little town. The traveler has to remain over night at the one available inn, a sufficiently modest establishment, for the steamer does not pass on its return journey till the following day. The Greek rural innkeeper is generally a very obliging person, and he does his best to comply with what he thinks are the peculiar notions of his guests. The objective of the visit is the temple, and mules must be obtained, or at least a guide, for the journey across the island to the temple by the rough track—path it can hardly be called—which is all the road there is. The temple stands in a little pine wood, high above the sea, on the north side of the island, and from it there is a glorious view across the water, northward to Attica and Athens in her guardian ring of mountains, and southward to the Cyclades and the mountains of the Peloponnesus. The building is Doric in character and dates from the early part of the Fifth Century B. C. It is, of course, especially famous for the well-known sculptures which were once its pediments, but are now in the Glyptothek at Munich. The main structure of the temple is fairly complete, and it is still beautiful enough, as it stands solitary among the pine trees, to give at least a hint of how very fine it must have been in the days of its full glory, with its sculptures in position, its painted cornices and its roof of Parian marble. After the return to the little port the day ends, pleasantly enough, with supper in the little eating house of the town—for Greek inns provide no food for their guests—where Greek dishes, with names hard to pronounce and harder still to spell, form the bill of fare; and last of all, perhaps, there will be a stroll along the quayside to watch the moon rising from behind the dark mountains of the Peloponnesus on the other side of the silvery strip of sea.

Sunrise, Sunset and Night on the Red Sea

In his "Pilgrimage to Al-Madinah and Meccah," Sir Richard Burton gives a wonderful description of the color effects on the Red Sea between Tur and Yambu.

"Morning—The air is mild and balmy as that of an Italian spring; thick mists roll down the valleys along the sea, and a haze like mother-o'-pearl crowns the headlands. The lovely Morning soon fades. The sun bursts up from behind the main. . . . He dyes the sky orange, and the sea 'incarnadine' where its violet surface is stained by his rays, and he mercilessly puts to flight the mists and haze and the little agate-colored masses of cloud that were before floating in the firmament. The atmosphere is so clear that now and then a planet is visible."

By midday, he says, all color melts away.

"Sunset—The enemy sinks behind the deep cerulean sea, under a canopy of gigantic rainbow which covers half the face of heaven. Nearest to the horizon is an arch of tawny orange; above it another of the brightest gold, and based upon these a semicircle of tender sea-green blends with a score of delicate gradations into the sapphire sky. Across the rainbow the sun throws its rays in the form of giant wheel spokes tinged with a beautiful pink. The Eastern sky is mantled with a purple flush that picks out the forms of the hazy desert and the sharp-cut hills. Language is a thing too cold, too poor, to express the harmony and the majesty of this hour, which is as evanescent, however, as it is lovely. Night falls rapidly, when suddenly the appearance of the zodiacal light restores the scene to what it was. Again the gray hills and the grim rocks become rosy or golden, the palms green, the sands saffron, and the sea wears a lilac surface of dimpling waves. But after a quarter of an hour all fades once more; the cliffs are naked and ghastly under the moon, whose light falling upon this wilderness of white crags and pinnacles is most strange—most mysterious.

"Night—The horizon is all darkness, and the sea reflects the white visage of the night-sun as in a mirror of steel. In the air we see giant columns of pallid light, distinct, based upon the indigo-colored waves, and standing with their heads lost in endless space. The stars glitter with exceeding brilliance. At this hour are distant rocks show Titanic walls, lofty donjons, huge projecting bastions, and moats full of deep shade. At their base runs a sea of amethyst, and as earth receives the first touches of light, their summits, almost transparent, mingle with the jasper tints of the sky. Nothing can be more delicious than this hour. But . . .

'—river and hill and wood,
With all the numberless goings on of life,
Inaudible as dreams';

while the planets look down upon you with the faces of smiling friends. You feel the 'sweet influence of the Pleiades.' You are bound by the 'bands of Orion.' Hesperus bears with him a thousand things. In communion with them your hours pass swiftly by, till the heavy dews warn you to cover up your face and sleep. And with one look at a certain little star in the north, . . . you fall into oblivion."

The Christian Science Monitor

Published daily except Sundays and public holidays, by

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Falmouth and St. Paul Sts, Back Bay Postal Station BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Publishers of "The Christian Science Journal," "Christian Science Sentinel," "Der Herold der Christian Science" and other publications pertaining to Christian Science.

Entered as Second Class at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

FREDERICK DIXON, EDITOR

All communications pertaining to the conduct of this paper and articles for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Terms from Newsdealers in New England

Single copy, 2 cents. By carrier within delivery limits, 12 cents a week, 50 cents a month.

By Mail, Prepaid

In Boston Postal District

Daily, one year, $7.25; six months, $3.65; three months, $1.85; one month, 75 cents; single copy, 3 cents.

Outside Boston Postal District

In United States, Canada, Mexico, Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippines, Guam, Tutuila, Shanghai, Panama, and the Canal Zone: Daily, one year, $5.00; six months, $2.50; three months, $1.25; one month, 50 cents; single copy, 2 cents. Elsewhere, add postage at the rate of $3.00 yearly.

Make checks, money orders, etc., payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

For advertising rates make application to the Advertising Department.

The publishers reserve the right to reject any advertisement.

European Bureau and Advertising Office, Amberley House, Norfolk St., Strand, London.

Washington Bureau, 921-2 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

Eastern Bureau and Advertising Office, Fifth Floor, Yale and Towne Bldg., 9 East 40th Street, New York.

Southern Bureau, Room 503 Connally Building, Atlanta, Georgia.

Western Bureau and Advertising Office, Suite 1313 Peoples Gas Building, Michigan Avenue and Adams Street, Chicago.

Pacific Coast Bureau and Advertising Office, 1100 First National Bank Building, Post and Montgomery Streets, San Francisco.

Postage Required for Mailing Copies of the Monitor

	In North America	To other Countries
Up to 16 pages	1 cent	2 cents
Up to 24 pages	2 cents	3 cents
Up to 32 pages	2 cents	4 cents

Readers of the Monitor who may wish to purchase this newspaper regularly at a particular newsstand, and find themselves unable to procure a copy, are requested to give notice immediately to the Publishing Society stating the time, day and place.

Watching the Clock

I can't abide to see men throw away their tools in that way, the minute the clock begins to strike, as if they took no pleasure in their work, and was afraid o' doing a stroke too much. . . . Just as if he'd never a bit o' pride and delight in his work. The very grindstone will go on turning a bit after you loose it.—George Eliot.

Let Truth and Falsehood Grapple

Though all the windes of doctrin were let loose to play upon the earth, so Truth be in the field, we do injuriously by licencing and prohibiting to misdoubt her strength. Let her and Falshood grapple; who ever knew Truth put to the wors in a free and open encounter?—Milton.

Conversation

The advantages conversation has over all the other modes of improving the mind, is, that it is more natural and more interesting. A book has no eyes, and ears, and feelings; the best are apt every now and then to become a little languid; whereas, a living book walks about, and varies his conversation and manner, and prevents you from going to sleep. There is certainly a great evil in this, as well as a good; for the interest between a man and his living folio becomes sometimes a little too keen, and in the competition for victory they become a little too animated toward, and sometimes exasperated against, each other; whereas, a man and his book generally keep the peace with tolerable success; and if they disagree, the man shuts his book, and tosses it into a corner of the room, which it might not be quite so safe to do with a living folio. It is an inconvenience in a book, that you cannot ask questions; there is no explanation; and a man is less guarded in conversation than in a book, and tells you with more honesty the little niceties and exceptions of his opinions; whereas, in a book, as his opinions are canvassed where they cannot be explained and defended, he often overstates a point for fear of being misunderstood; but then, on the contrary, almost every man talks a great deal better in his books, with more sense, more information.—Sydney Smith.

A Prairie Song

Over the prairies boundlessly
As if 'twere over the sea
Roll of the sward unendingly,
Ripe sun where the billows be;

Wind of grass and poplar leaves,
The gold of the compass-blow,
Windmill vane by the clustered eaves,
Raw weeds in the coulee-flow,
Standing corn for every one,
The woodlots housed and square,
The rivers warm that broadly run
And farmlands stoutly aware,
The far right roads and single sky,
Fences that scarce divide
The common lot where the traders buy
And hail of the harvest-tide,—

Over the prairies long commands
To every house we see,
Over the earth's great level lands
My brothers and I go free.

—L. H. Bailey.

"Held in Thy Law, I Stand"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE words, "Held in Thy law, I stand," occurring in a hymn by Samuel Longfellow, express admirably a fundamental fact of man's being of which the world generally has been either ignorant or careless. Regarding the usually accepted opinions on these matters it seems fair to say that while men admit that, as a general rule, the universe is governed and actuated by laws which are inviolable, man himself is under no such government, but, apart from the universal usage of birth, maturity and decay, is a creature of chance or circumstance, absolutely at the mercy of any bolt which may fall from the blue. But, as a matter of fact, the statements as to the inviolability of what is commonly known as natural law in the universe, are, nowadays, being brought into question, and geologists and chemists are saying that the most that can be said is, that they are forces, but that they do not fulfill the conditions of law.

Amidst all this confusion of thought, breaking away in so many directions from the old anchorages, where shall one who feels intuitively that law must be somewhere to be found, look for assurance? If he will turn to the Bible with some little knowledge of Christian Science wherewith to perceive its spiritual meaning, he will find what he seeks in the lives of prophets and apostles, and supremely in the life of Christ Jesus.

The attitude of Jesus toward what is known as material law is astonishing when one has eyes to see it apart from the false halo of the miraculous which has partially obscured it. In the following incidents it will be seen that he defied every known law of matter: he fed the multitude with five loaves and two fishes, he stilled the tempest, he raised the dead, he walked on the water, and finally he raised his own body from the grave. The argument that these were special abrogations of law for a particular purpose and time, is merely begging the question, for, as has often been pointed out, a law if it is truly law, cannot be abrogated or it ceases to be law, and further, if Jesus did these extraordinary works according to law then it must be possible to repeat them. That they have not so far been repeated during the intervening centuries has gone far to convince many that they never happened at all.

The human mind does not seem capable of truly apprehending law, or rather can only deduce law by its effects, as Huxley pointed out,—a somewhat negative position which seems to afford but slippery foothold for advancing humanity.

Christian Science intervenes at this point, and, tolerating no half-way measures, takes the unassailable position that Jesus knew no law but that of Spirit, Mind, and in the exercise of that knowledge proved the so-called laws of matter to be null and void. Logically that position cannot be disproved, and practically it is being proved in ever-increasing measure by the repetition of "the works," though every Christian Scientist acknowledges with deep humility how infinitesimal has been the measure of his attainment. Yet, in so far as it is an honest effort to realize and prove the availability of law over material resistance, every little demonstration is a proof that he is being faithful in the few things which will eventually make him ruler over the many.

What then is law?

In innumerable passages in Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy points out the inconsistency, the powerlessness of what is called material, physical law, and in the chapter called "Spirit and Law" in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 257) she speaks definitely of law in its positive character as divine Mind. "The distinction between that which is and that which is not law, must be made by Mind and as Mind." And almost immediately she adds, "The law of God is the law of Spirit, a moral and spiritual force of immortal and divine Mind."

The conclusion drawn by Christian Science from these statements, based as they are upon Jesus' words and works, is that we need recognize only as law that which is irresistibly operating as an unbroken sequence of harmonious cause and effect, and that no obedience need be rendered to what is believed to act as a law of matter or disease, because as the Apostle says, "The law of the Spirit of life in Christ Jesus hath made me free from the law of sin and death."

Sustained by this moral and spiritual force we literally need not be afraid of any material conditions no matter how unfortunate they may seem to be, for an adherence to this mental reliance upon God as the Lawgiver does assuredly bring forth good results even in the outward conditions. History records many instances of characters in whose lives remarkable incidents took place which are explicable only by the fact that those persons lived in the spirit of this law, even if they did not fully understand its letter.

The Discoverer of Christian Science, however, was not content with merely receiving the benefits of this law. She says in Science and Health (p. 109), "I knew the Principle of all harmonious Mind-action to be God, and that cures were produced in primitive Christian healing by holy, uplifting faith; but I must know the Science of this healing, and I won my way to absolute conclusions through divine revelation, reason, and demonstration."

The fact that this has been accomplished places humanity in a different attitude toward the spiritual aspect of life, for it enables every intelligent person to apprehend the revelation, and through the exercise of his reason to demonstrate it for himself. The comfort imparted by the conviction that as an ordinary, commonplace individual one is yet able under every circumstance to say "Held in Thy law, I stand," is inestimable; it seems only possible to express it in symbolic language as the Psalmist did when he spoke of having been lifted out of slippery places and his feet set upon a rock.

The source of this comfort is found to be in the logical deduction that God's law must necessarily be always constructive in its activity, for if it could ever act destructively it would imply a state of conflict which must eventually destroy being—an unthinkable position. Therefore no matter how loudly the winds and waves may roar, the man who has gained this knowledge can face them fearlessly, knowing that there is no law behind them, but that they are simply the ragings of that carnal mind which is enmity against God, and that the steadfast adherence to the ever-operative law of good or God must still the tempest, as it did in Galilee, be that tempest mental, moral, or physical.

A Home Singing Class

"Once a week we had a singing class which met around our big dining table," says "Marion Harland" in her autobiography, recalling the scenes of her girlhood in Powhatan, Va. "My father led this, giving the key with his tuning fork, and now and then accompanying with his flute a hymn where his tenor was not needed.

"Those songful evenings were the dissipation of the week. A singing master, the leader of a Richmond choir, had had a school at the Court House the winter before, and the Boston Academy was in every house in the village. I could run glibly over the names of the regular attendants on the Tuesday evenings devoted to our musicale. . . . There were five sopranos—we called it 'the treble' then, and two women sang the 'second treble.' One weak-voiced neighbor helped father with the tenor. Until a year or two before the singing master invaded the country, women sang tenor, and the alto was known as the 'counter.'

"The Twentieth Century has not quite repudiated the tunes we delighted in those winter nights, when

'The fire, with hickory logs supplied,
Went roaring up the chimney wide,'

and we lined both sides of the long table, lighted by tall sperm-oil lamps, and bent seriously happy faces over our books, singing with the spirit, and to the best of our ability with the understanding—Lanesboro' and Cambridge and Hebron and Boylston and Zion, and learning with puckered brows and steadfast eyes glued to the notes, such new tunes as Yarmouth, Anvern and Zerah.

"'Sing at it!' my father would command in heartsome tones, from his stand at the top of the double line. 'You will never learn if you don't make the first trial.'

"I arose to my feet the other day with the rest of the congregation of a fashionable church for a hymn which everybody was enjoined from the pulpit to sing. When the choir burst forth with

'Triumphant Zion! Lift thy head!'

I dropped my head. . . . Were the words ever sung to any other tune than Anvern, I wonder?

"In the interval of singing we chatted, laughed, and were happy. How proud all we girls were, on one stormy night when the gathering was smaller than usual; and good-looking George—coloring to his ears, but resolute—sang the bass solo in the fourth line of Cambridge:

'Resound their Maker's praise!'

Then the rest caught the words from his tongue and carried the tune to its conclusion.

"We sang until ten o'clock; then apples, nuts and cakes were brought in. An hour later we had the house to ourselves, and knelt for evening prayers about the fire before going to bed."

In Harriet Hosmer's Studio

The studio where Harriet Hosmer, the American sculptor, did most of her finest work was thus described to the Rev. Robert Collyer in a friend's letter, written in 1867:

"It is the prettiest studio in Rome. The little entrance court, with its beautiful flowers and singing birds, is a delightful change from the hot, dusty streets. When we went in, it being the artist's reception day, she was showing to some strangers the fountain in the center of the room. On the shells, which form the capital of the high pedestal in the middle of the basin, a siren sits singing. Below three charming little water-babies are bestriding dolphins. They are fascinated by the music, and one has his dimpled hand at his ear, listening intently, while the water spouts from the shells above.

"Miss Hosmer has a very vivacious manner, a little abrupt, and very decided. When she speaks with clear, ringing voice, in moments when you have, or she has, just said something that pleases her, her expression and manner are exceedingly charming, and her laugh, which came often, is most musical. She wore a little velvet cap, which reminded me of Raphael.

"In the same room with the fountain is a copy of her 'Puck': this little sprite sitting on an enormous toadstool, his disorderly curls capped by a shell, clasping in one chubby hand a beetle and in the other a lizard, is the very personification of beautiful babyhood. She has a mate for him in her 'Will-o'-the-Wisp' or at least, a comrade, almost, if not quite, as bewitching. But the glory of her studio is a head of Medusa. I have always thought that to fulfill the idea of the old myth, Medusa should be beautiful, but I never saw her so represented before. . . . In the next room was a colossal statue of Zenobia.

"Miss Hosmer took us into the inner room where she works. Just beyond the entrance stands the group on which she is now engaged—'The Waking Faun.' It is the sequel to 'The Sleeping Faun,' which was exhibited in Edinburgh and Paris. I despair of describing to you that beautiful creature, from whose lips the soft breath of slumber seems to come, and the mirth of the wicked little satyr who is tying together, around the tree against which he reposes, the tail of the faun and the skin of a wild beast, which forms his drapery. 'The Waking Faun' is yet only in the clay, and is daily undergoing the molding of the sculptor's hand. I was glad to see it in this stage, as it shows how entirely the whole expression of the statue is due to the sculptor, and how mechanical is the work of the chisel. Miss Hosmer played upon it with a hose as we went in, saying, 'I think sprinkling improves his expression.' Here the Waking Faun has caught the offender in the act, and with one hand grasping the little Mischief by the hair, is bending back his head and looking in his face, with a countenance into whose sweetness and good humor he tries in vain to introduce a look of sternness. 'You see, he takes it coolly,' said Miss Hosmer. 'Fauns don't get angry, you know. I should be ashamed to tell you how long I have been on that statue, but—no, I shouldn't. Mr. Gibson used to say when I was in his studio, and working so long on the 'Medusa,'—'Nobody asks you how long you have been on a thing but fools, and you don't care what they think.'"

H. G. Wells on Specialization

"There is something of the phonograph in all of us, but in the sort of eminent person who makes public speeches about education and reading, and who gives away prizes and opens educational institutions, there seems to be little else but gramaphone," H. G. Wells writes in "An Englishman Looks at the World."

"These people always say the same things, and say them in the same note. And why should they do that if they are really individuals?

"There is, I cannot but suspect, in the mysterious activities that underlie life, some trade in records for these distinguished gramaphones, and it is a trade conducted upon cheap and wholesale lines. There must be in these demiurgic profundities a rapid manufacture of innumerable thousands of that particular speech about 'scrappy reading,' and that contrast of 'modern' with 'serious' literature that babbles about in the provinces so incessantly. Gramaphones thinly disguised as bishops, gramaphones still more thinly disguised as eminent statesmen, gramaphones K. C. B. and gramaphones F. R. S. have brazened it at us time after time, and will continue to brazen it to our grandchildren. . . . And almost equally popular in their shameless mouths is the speech that declares this present age to be an age of specialization. We all know the profound droop of the eminent person's eyelids as he produces that discovery, and edifying deductions or the solemn warnings he unfolds from this proposition, and all the dignified, inconclusive rigmarole of that cylinder. And it is nonsense from beginning to end.

"This is most distinctly not an age of specialization. There has hardly been an age in the whole course of history less so than the present. . . . It is only under fixed conditions that you can have men specializing.

"They specialize extremely, for example, under such conditions as one had in Hindustan up to the coming of the present generation. There the metal worker or the cloth worker, the wheelwright or the druggist of yesterday did his work under almost exactly the same conditions as his predecessor did it five hundred years before. He had the same resources, the same tools, the same materials; he made the same objects for the same ends. Within the narrow limits thus set him he carried work to a fine perfection; his hand, his mental character were subdued to his medium. His dress and bearing even were distinctive; he was, in fact, a highly specialized man. He transmitted his difference to his sons. Caste was the logical expression in the social organization of this state of high specialization, and, indeed, what else is caste or any definite class distinctions but that? But the most obvious fact of the present time is the disappearance of caste and the fluctuating uncertainty of all class distinctions.

"If one looks into the conditions of industrial employment, specialization will be found to linger just in proportion as a trade has remained unaffected by inventions and innovation. The building trade, for example, is a fairly conservative one. A brick wall is made today much as it was made two hundred years ago, and the bricklayer is, in consequence, a highly skilled and inadaptable specialist. No one who has not passed through a long and tedious training can lay bricks properly. And it needs a specialist to plow a field with horses or to drive a cab through the streets of London. Thatchers, old-fashioned cobblers, and hand workers are all specialized to a degree no new modern calling requires. With machinery skill disappears and unspecialized intelligence comes in. Any generally intelligent man can learn in a day or two to drive an electric tram, fix up an electric lighting installation, or guide a building machine or a steam plow. He must be, of course, much more generally intelligent than the average bricklayer, but he needs far less specialized skill. To repair machinery requires, of course, a special sort of knowledge, but not a special sort of training."

Content

Be it not mine to steal the cultured flower
From any garden of the rich and great,
Nor seek with care through many a weary hour
Some novel form of wonder to create.
Enough for me the leafy woods to rove,
And gather simple cups of morning dew,
Or in the fields and meadows that I love
Find beauty in their bells of every hue.

Thus round my cottage floats a fragrant air
And though the rustic plot be humbly laid,
Yet, like the lilies gladly growing there,
I have not toiled. . . .
My Lord Ambition passed, and smiled in scorn:
I plucked a rose, and, lo! it had no thorn.

—George John Romanes.

Science And Health With Key to the Scriptures

The Text Book of Christian Science by

MARY BAKER EDDY

A complete list of Mrs. Eddy's works on Christian Science with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application

Address

Allison V. Stewart

Falmouth and St. Paul Sts.

BOSTON, MASS. U. S. A.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., THURSDAY, JAN. 11, 1917

EDITORIALS

Fifty Years of Alaska

On March 30, 1867, while a violent political storm was enveloping his Administration, as a result of disagreement in relation to reconstruction in the South, Andrew Johnson, seventeenth President of the United States, and immediate successor of Abraham Lincoln, communicated, in the form of a message to the House of Representatives and the Senate, the astonishing fact that a treaty had been negotiated with Russia under the terms of which all of that nation's possessions in North America might be acquired by the United States. The only formality necessary to the consummation of the convention was ratification by the Senate. At the time, almost any act in which President Johnson and his Cabinet might have had a hand would have failed to obtain the commendation of the "Radical Republican" majority in Congress, and the purchase of Russian America was at first put down as a characteristic Johnsonian misconception of the needs of the country.

The United States, it was held by critics of the Administration, already owned more land than it knew what to do with. Vast territories beyond the Missouri were undeveloped, almost unexplored. Some of them were practically inaccessible; money was even then being lavishly spent upon the construction of a railroad across the Continent, an enterprise which, it was thought, would be likely always to be a drain upon the treasury, in the hope of bringing the Eastern into regular connection with the far-distant Western portion of the Republic; a huge debt, piled up by the Civil War, was exacting heavy taxes from the people; the times were dull, and with it all came this "foolish" proposal to pay the "enormous" sum of $7,200,000 for an uninhabited and, as it was termed, probably uninhabitable area at the end of the earth, which Russia would no doubt gladly have parted with for nothing!

While the attacks on the Russian-American purchase were aimed at President Johnson, they were felt most keenly by his Secretary of State, William H. Seward, to whom the acquisition of the Territory was the realization of a long-cherished dream. As a variant for the phrase, "Johnson's Foolishness," the transaction with Russia was sometimes called "Seward's Folly." Nevertheless, calmer reflection, and able and eloquent advocacy by Senator Charles Sumner of Massachusetts, brought about the ratification of the treaty. Toward the close of his speech, touching on the name of the newly acquired possession, Sumner said:

> As these extensive possessions, constituting a corner of the Continent, pass from the Imperial Government of Russia they will naturally receive a new name. They will no longer be Russian America. How shall they be called? Clearly any name borrowed from classical history or individual invention will be little better than a misnomer, or a nickname unworthy of such an occasion. Even if taken from our own history it will be of doubtful taste. The name should come from the country itself. It should be indigenous, aboriginal, one of the autochthons of the soil. Happily, such a name exists, which is as proper in sound as in origin. It appears in the report of Cook, the illustrious navigator, to whom I have so often referred, that the euphonious name now applied to the peninsula which is the continental link of the Aleutian chain was the sole word used originally by the native islanders when speaking of the American Continent in general, which they knew perfectly well to be a great land. It only remains that, following these natives, whose places are now ours, we, too, shall call this great land Alaska.

And Alaska it was called. New Archangel, later known as Sitka, was the principal settlement under Russia. It long remained the principal settlement under the United States. Very little was heard of the Territory, after interest in its purchase subsided, until the gold discoveries on Klondike Creek, a tributary of the Yukon, on Aug. 16, 1896, or for nearly a generation after the signing of the treaty of purchase. Then there was a wild rush of prospectors, miners, and adventurers into the new country; villages, towns and cities sprang up over night, and within two years the Klondike region alone yielded more than $10,000,000 in yellow metal. It is estimated that, to date, the mineral production of Alaska aggregates about $350,000,000, but mine production constitutes but a single item in the Alaskan industrial account of the present day. A statement of the commerce of the Territory for one year, the last of which we have a full report, shows miscellaneous shipments from the peninsula to the United States of a total value of $27,039,470. This is exclusive of shipments of gold and silver worth $20,035,894. The value of the salmon product alone for a single year is almost equal to three times the price paid for the country.

After the transfer of the peninsula to the United States, Alaska was organized as a noncontiguous possession. It was made a civil and judicial district on June 6, 1900, and was organized as a Territory on Aug. 24, 1912. Its present capital is Juneau, where, in March, its Legislature will assemble for the third biennial session. The population does not exceed 75,000. Development along private corporate lines was arrested a few years ago, and now awaits the construction of a Government railway system, and an allotment of lands which will insure the possession of the country's resources to settlers. The Territory is one of the naturally richest sections of the earth, and is the only possession of the Republic, thus far, that has been held sacred for the benefit of the people.

The Norwegian Budget

The Norwegian budget for the coming year, which was recently submitted to the Storthing, must be regarded as satisfactory in every way. For some time past, the Norwegian revenue has been larger than has been estimated, so that each working year shows a surplus income, as compared with expenses. Then, since the outbreak of the war, Norway, although she has suffered many losses and, like all other neutrals, has had many difficulties to contend with, has, none the less, prospered financially and economically as a result of the struggle. Prices of imports have, of course, risen considerably, and this has inflicted hardship on certain sections of the community; but the greatly enhanced prices obtainable for exports, together with the enormous revenues which have been derived from shipping profits, have left the country as a whole very much better off than it was three years ago. The outstanding features of the budget are the comparatively large sums which have been expended on railway communications and education. In regard to the former, Norway has paid particular attention to this question, and the work of the State is being ably supplemented by the work of the municipalities. Roads and railways are being extended and improved, and a large part of the public debt is invested in these undertakings. As to education, it is interesting to note that, in spite of the present struggle, which extends to her very doors, Norway is spending almost as much upon education as upon her army.

Perhaps the most striking proof of the all-round prosperity of the country is afforded by the fact that Norway has funds to her credit which almost equal her own national debt. The United Kingdom and France have both issued loans in Norway amounting to kr.40,000,000 and kr.25,000,000, respectively; whilst Norwegian money to the amount of kr.350,000,000 is standing in British banks at comparatively high interest. The financial position thus disclosed is a remarkably sound one, and it is welcome to find that it is by no means wholly to be attributed to the special conditions brought about by the war. Good management and sound judgment in the matter of expenditure have long been characteristic features of Norwegian finance, and they have certainly not been lacking during the past two years.

General Lyautey's Work in Morocco

The letter from M. Raymond Koechlin, published recently in the Paris Journal des Débats, in which he dealt with the remarkable work of General Lyautey in Morocco, has a special interest at the present time. M. Koechlin's letter was written before General Lyautey was summoned to Paris to take over the onerous duties of the French Minister of War; and it goes to show, in almost every line, why the General was chosen for his present high office.

Comparatively speaking, only very little has been heard of the military aspect of General Lyautey's work in Morocco. He has stood before the public, as no doubt he preferred to stand, as a great administrator, and as one who always desired to choose reform as a way to pacification rather than the sword. So the making of roads, the building of harbors, and the organization of great trade exhibitions and fairs have always figured prominently in the news from Morocco. The military accomplishments of the former Resident-General have, however, been little less remarkable than his civil achievements. On the first outbreak of the present struggle in Europe, there was a pronounced feeling in certain quarters in France that France ought to reduce her work in Morocco to a minimum; that she should be content with securing her various holds on the country, and not attempt anything in the nature of serious developments until after her tremendous work in Europe was accomplished. General Lyautey thought otherwise. He did not, however, make great demands on the Government at home for help. On the contrary, he permitted large numbers of men to be withdrawn from Morocco, whilst, with that curious genius which marks the great administrator, he succeeded in fashioning the tools wherewith to carry out his purpose from the material around him. He sent experienced officers back to France, and trained new ones. He employed territorial troops, established military stations all along the frontiers, and, especially in the south, placed outposts in all directions.

At the same time, he let it be clearly understood that his desire was, above all things, for peace and order, and that he only wished the native well. Force of arms was not resorted to, save when temporization was clearly a mistaken policy. Then when force had to be adopted, the operations were carried through with characteristic efficiency; whilst the whole military disposition was the work of a master hand. As M. Koechlin points out, in spite of the fact that border fighting has been going on incessantly since the beginning of the war, the unruly tribes have never been able to break through the rampart formed by the protecting troops, and the internal organization and development of the country have progressed without hindrance. Such a record, in the circumstances, is certainly remarkable.

Enforcement of the Poll-Tax Levy

New Orleans is congratulating herself, and she is to be congratulated by her less fortunate sister cities, because of her success in collecting the annual poll-tax levy. As the end of the last official year approached, those responsible for the financial affairs of that city underwent the usual apprehension that the year would show at least the average number of delinquents. But it appears that instead of maintaining or increasing the average, eleventh-hour payments brought the total up to almost 10,000 beyond the most sanguine expectations.

This condition of affairs, this apparent ability to deal with a perplexing municipal problem satisfactorily, must attract the attention of those cities where the percentage of delinquents, and the consequent loss of revenue to the municipal treasury, to say nothing of the injustice upon those who pay the head tax regularly and more or less willingly, is larger than the percentage of receipts issued. Boston, as has been shown recently, stands near the head of the latter class of cities. Boston has, in the last twelve years, as has appeared, lost $3,049,244 because of the failure to collect that amount of levied poll taxes. It would seem that the average citizen fails to hail as a patriotic privilege the duty of marching to the city treasury and depositing $2, or even a smaller sum, annually, even when he is reasonably safe in the assurance that he will derive at least corresponding benefits. But there may be cities in which this problem has not been solved in which those liable for the head tax seek to excuse themselves for their failure to pay upon the theory that they will not receive the corresponding benefits. Within recent years there has been much written, a great deal said, and something proved, regarding corrupt expenditures of money taken from the people under one or another of the different systems of taxation. One does not need to look far for excuses for those who do not pay their debts. They are prolific enough in these. But it may be that the motive which decides, where there is no strong incentive or compelling legal or other reason why failure to pay cannot be considered, is the belief that the tax is an unnecessary burden, the failure to pay which will deprive the delinquent of no civil right or social protection.

Theoretically, in most states and cities, the right to vote can at least be challenged for failure to pay the annual head tax. In New Orleans this condition is much more than a theory. A male citizen there cannot vote until he is registered and has been provided with a registration certificate, and he cannot be registered without producing a poll-tax receipt. A citizen there is automatically disfranchised for two years in case of failure to pay, within the calendar year, the tax levied against him. His delinquency cannot be wiped out by subsequent payment, until the full two-year period has elapsed.

In circumstances such as those cited, the great majority of qualified electors would, no doubt, prefer to pay rather than suffer disfranchisement, no matter what their scruples or doubts regarding the right of the city to levy the tax, or the honesty and integrity of those charged with the duty of expending the money for the benefit of the public.

And yet it may, perhaps, be as reasonably maintained that regulations which tend to preclude those otherwise qualified to vote from exercising this privilege are not conducive to democratic government. But, sooner or later, it would seem, the conclusion must be reached that, in those cities and states where the levying of this tax is authorized, there must be regulations which will make its payment virtually unavoidable.

The Fascination of Politics

Politics comprise the greatest of all games in a democracy. In no other department of peaceful human activity is there so much scope for the display of leadership and generalship. Often in politics, millions are under the control of one man. Politics represent a game in which there is a part, and an interesting part, for everybody. Those who decry politics in a wholesale, sweeping way lose sight of the fact that, in a democracy, politics constitute a prime essential. Without politics there can be no party government; without party government there can be no effective expression of popular sentiment. The wise thing is not to underrate or in any way belittle politics, but, on the contrary, to strive for the improvement of political methods, and for the advancement of political ideals. Political activity is wholesome. In the United States it is no less everybody's privilege than it is every good citizen's duty to take an interest and play a part in the game of politics.

A prominent Western business man was once upbraided by some of his associates for giving so much of his attention and time to political affairs. It was held, by some of his friends, that politics became the business of politicians. "Not so," said the business man referred to. "Politics should be the business of the American citizen. If there is anything wrong in politics, you, who think yourself above politics, and not the politicians, are responsible for it. Politics should command the closest and most earnest attention of all worthy citizens, because politics are the source of power in a republic, and if the source be corrupt the Government is sure to be so."

There was another business man of equal prominence and clear-sightedness who, in like circumstances, said: "Yes, I like politics, and I'll tell you why; because it is something in which 99 per cent of the inhabitants of the United States are interested. Some people take to one thing, some to another, but all take to politics. Walk about the street and talk to Tom, Dick, and Harry. Tom will talk shop, Dick will talk golf, Harry will talk baseball; you can turn any one of them, in a twinkling, to talking politics."

There is, perhaps, no more experienced political observer and campaigner in the United States than Chauncey M. Depew, who is prominently identified with the New York Central Railroad. He has been in the thick of politics for half a century. He is as deeply interested today as ever in the greatest of games. Speaking in New York, one evening recently, he touched, eloquently as usual, upon what he called the fascination of politics in the best sense. "There is a general abuse of party organization and party leaders and bosses," he said, "but the prizes are so great in government, national, State, municipal and town, that politics will always attract a section of the public. This section of the public becomes expert and professional. They may occasionally drop into obscurity, but never into oblivion. We rarely consider that practically all we care for and all our opportunities for enjoyment or for success in life are dependent upon the Government which we make and control." And he added:

> The study of the origin of parties in our own country and the lines upon which they have generally divided goes down to the very roots of our existence. It illustrates again the continuous power of masterful creative genius and the grip of the hand of statesmanship that cannot be loosened.

Dr. Depew was always a popular politician, because in the heat of a campaign he could believe, and he could, and often did, express the belief that, although the other side was utterly and hopelessly wrong, yet there was a possibility that it might be sincere. Also he could make as good a speech on election night in accepting defeat as he could in announcing victory. Like many others prominent in political activities in the United States, he did not, while "in the harness," hold to the conviction that all good men were Republicans and all bad men Democrats. In short he was, and for that matter is yet, of the type that gets the most out of politics. When an election is pending it is a wholesome indication of national alertness and virility for the people to be aligned in opposition, for the worst thing that could come to a republic would be the indifference of the people to public affairs. When the election is in doubt it is a wholesome indication that the public is intensely interested in knowing the result. When the election is over it is a wholesome indication that the great mass of the people accept the result cheerfully and go about their usual occupations, forgetting, as speedily as possible, whatever may have occurred in the campaign to wound their sensibilities or to disappoint their expectations.

Notes and Comments

In his interesting but curiously unequal book, "Great Victorians," published recently, T. H. S. Escott draws attention once again to the somewhat pedantic punctiliousness of both Lord Palmerston and Lord Granville in matters of detail. "Every department of State had, from Lord Granville's point of view," Mr. Escott writes, "its domestic idiosyncrasies. These, he thought, should be stamped upon its official arrangements down to the smallest detail. Herein he resembled Palmerston, who, on going to the Home Office in 1852, insisted on the dispatches being folded differently from the Foreign Office fashion. So Lord Granville, migrating to the Privy Council Office in 1853, introduced an entirely new ribbon for tying up papers."

Mr. Escott's style is an interesting survival. He is, of course, writing from an intimate, first-hand acquaintance with the period with which he is dealing, and it is, therefore, not surprising that he should, as one writer has expressed it, "glorify the style of the old Daily Telegraph," and make use of nearly all the catch phrases of the Victorians. Most of them are, however, banal enough from repetition. "The Rupert of debate," "the sage of Chelsea," and so on, are indeed, today, depreciated literary currency.

It is officially estimated that there has been an increase of 150 per cent in the number of sailors among United States citizens since the beginning of the European war. If this increase continues, the calling of able seamen may regain something of the prominence in the country which it had in the days of clipper ships.

What is the remedy for the vast accumulations of wealth that control the real estate of whole sections, and usually the choicest, of the great cities of the United States? The Chicago Tribune thinks that the imposition of an inheritance tax, so graduated that no family or group of families can ever accumulate so much property "as to destroy the fact of our republic" will solve the problem. It might help to do so, but does not the remedy really lie in the imposition of a single tax, and that on land values? If a better remedy is known it is time that it was being brought forward, for nothing is plainer than that a remedy is needed.

People who live thousands of miles from Nevada will, for the next few months, keep a weather eye on the thriving little city of Reno, to watch the results which the present grand jury, three of the members of which are women, will achieve. These three women, from all accounts, stand high in the community. They are women who know what conditions are in their home city, and, it seems, brave enough to speak their convictions. If there are social conditions there, as in most cities, which need more thorough investigation and more light than they have received at the hands of the men, these will argue strongly for universal suffrage, and for better government, if the tacit policy of condoning those things which we refuse to see is forgotten.

The memorandum signed by 135 members of the senate and sent to the vice-chancellor of Cambridge, recently, marks an incident in the life of the great English university which is likely to become historic. The memorandum urges the senate to take into consideration at once the changes likely to be necessitated after the war is over, and mentions the possibility of establishing a more economical standard of living. This question is, of course, especially interesting. In the Middle Ages, impecuniousness was regarded as an inevitable and honorable badge of studentship, and, whilst this is in the last degree undesirable, the great universities have for a long time past tended too much in the opposite direction. A university should, as far as possible, be available to all purses.

Some of the great industrial concerns of the United States are obtaining options on the sand-dune region of Northern Indiana. It is said that 1500 acres passed into the possession of the Bethlehem Steel Company not long ago, and that another tract of 3000 acres has since come into the control of the same interests. Meanwhile the states of Indiana, Michigan, and Illinois are appealing to the Federal Government to make the sand-dune district a national park reservation. That is, they are losing valuable time, and perhaps a priceless opportunity, in striving to have the Nation do what they should do themselves. This looks like a case of "pork" and procrastination.

South America seems to be full of surprises. Not the least of these is the discovery, by a visitor, that the thousand newspapers of Brazil are, as a whole, singularly free from sensationalism. Whether this is because the Portuguese language does not readily lend itself to flaring headlines and exaggeration, or because the publishers have too much consideration for the intelligence of their readers to descend to "yellow" journalism, is not stated. The probabilities would, however, seem decidedly favorable to the latter theory.